

Christian Secretary.

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"WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE—AND SEND UNTO THE CHURCHES."

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NO. 19.

For the Christian Secretary.

The Future.—No. 3.

THE GREAT INHERITANCE.

To inherit, is to possess and enjoy the goods and estate of another after his death. This is the primary signification of the word, and this seems plainly to be its meaning whenever it is used in the Scriptures. The promise to Abraham was that both he and his seed should inherit the land. David in the 37th Psalm, says in substance repeatedly, that the righteous shall inherit the land and dwell therein for ever—after the wicked are cut off out of it. Our Saviour says, the meek shall inherit the earth. St. Paul speaks often and fondly and longingly of the incorruptible and unfading inheritance. He calls the saints heirs—joint heirs with Christ, &c., &c.

The conclusion is unavoidable and irresistible, that the inheritance promised to Abraham, and that spoken of by David, and Jesus, and Paul, are one and the same thing, and that it in all cases signifies the Eternal Rest which remaineth to the people of God. Reader, that Rest and inheritance is on earth! And now, there opens up to us, the true meaning of a thousand dark and intricate passages of Holy Writ. We now learn the force and significance of the glorious Abrahamic covenant. The difficulty all vanishes away, that hung around the traditional expectations of the Christian church, regarding a latter day glory of limited duration. We see plainly, what that passage meaneth, which speaks of a "restitution of all things spoken of by the holy prophets since the world began." We see that the seed of Abraham—the son of David, is to reign forever on mount Zion, over the house of Israel. We see that the wheat and tares must grow together till the harvest—or the end of the world. The coming of the Son of Man predicted as *speedy*, as *thief-like*, as *sudden*, as *unexpected*, is at once magnified into an event of transcendent importance and stupendous interest to the children of men. The awful events of the last day—a day which may be near, and cannot be very remote—assume a vividness, a life-like distinctness before the mind. "The one shall be taken,"—"caught up to meet the Lord in the air,"—"the other shall be left" to be consumed in the great conflagration of this, the devil's world. "My kingdom is not of this world," said the meek and lowly Jesus, when, with a word, he might have commanded the services and attendance of more than twelve legions of angels. He did not come the first time to set up his kingdom. It was expedient for him to die, to "go away for a little while," and then come back and receive his saints to himself. He left the Comforter in his stead, and went within the veil, to make intercession for his people, and to save to the uttermost all who come unto God by him.

Reader, where is the promise of a triumph of the church over all opposition in the present state of being? NOWHERE. We are bidden *now* to fight the good fight of faith. Shall there be a generation dwelling in tabernacles of clay on this earth, who will not need to fight? No. We are bidden to pray "thy kingdom come." Shall this prayer ever be obsolete in our present state of being? No, no. We are told that the Son of Man will come "in like manner as he ascended," at a time when the world shall be going on in its old wicked way. Shall this be, then, after a thousand years of previous preparation, and spiritual hope almost amounting to fruition? Obviously not. The conclusion is irresistible, unavoidable, that we must "wait patiently unto the coming of the Lord," and for the descent from God out of heaven, of the New Jerusalem, before we can expect the radiance of heaven to overspread this desolated world.

ANTI-MILLENNIUM.

Charity among Ministers.

Gen. 18: 30. "O let not the Lord be angry, and I will speak." Reading the above passage led me to inquire, what is a proper state of mind for the minister to prevail with God in behalf of sinners? And it seemed that fervent charity and a clear view of God's forbearance towards themselves, mingled with their faith, would insure success. The text opened in the following manner: 1. God's forbearance. 2. When and how exercised. 3. Its effects. (1.) His forbearance permits his ministers to live and speak to him in behalf of souls; and continues life to man to give his servants time to importune him for his good. (2.) It is exercised conspicuously, when the messengers of the gospel are deeply imbued with the spirit of love; and are pouring out their souls in prayer to the Saviour, in union, for the conversion of sinners; and is shown sublimely, by the union and love of all who call themselves by the name of the Lord. (3.) Then the blessed effects are seen. Souls are coming to Christ; the hardened wretch who dares blaspheme the name of God, is restrained; and the miserable being of licentiousness, looks aguish at his awful wickedness; judgments are withheld that men may repent. Finally, the stroke of justice is averted, and the sinner, through the atoning blood of Christ, enters heaven in triumph.—*Morn. Star.*

THE ENJOYMENT OF RELIGION.—It is supposed by some, that Christians tell of more enjoyment, than they in reality have. But so far from this being the case, those who enjoy the perfect love of Christ never can describe one half of the peace, salvation, and glory they realize in their hearts.—*Id.*

Take away from the Bible the atonement of Christ, and what is left is dark as night, and cold, and dreary, and desolate as winter.

For the Christian Secretary.

Capital Punishment.

MR. EDITOR.—"Adelphos," says in the Secretary of week before last,—"Would you give the keepers of prisons the right to take the life of prisoners where it might be necessary to prevent their escape?"

This query has no bearing whatever upon the point at issue, but I unhesitatingly answer, *no*. And if the keeper faithfully discharges his duty, there will occur no occasion to destroy the lives of his prisoners. He next inquires, "where is our security, then?" I answer, that imprisonment for life of those guilty of murder, would greatly lessen the number of murderers now at large; because so many escape conviction merely from the fact, that jurors and judges will do any thing to evade the law, rather than convict a murderer, and thus be compelled to execute the criminal. A single fact worthy of notice, occurs here, that in the same copy of the Secretary in which "Adelphos" puts his queries, is the following: "The Nashville Banner says: In pronouncing death upon the prisoner, the Judge remarked that *now* for the fourth or fifth time it had been his solemn duty to pronounce sentence of death upon this man Kirby. He was to be hung near Sparta, on the 1st of July." Here is a man who has been sentenced to be hung four or five times, and yet pardoned and escaped; but had he at first been imprisoned for life, as he would have been had not the law of the State required hanging, the lives of four persons would probably have been saved. So much, my dear "Adelphos," for the escapes of one individual whose punishment by order of government, through dread of destroying life had been remitted. Did you ever hear of four individuals imprisoned for life, that escaped the prison, and required the keeper to kill them, in order to secure them? There is no occasion, I trust, for your imagined fears on this point. The fact is, that such apparently specious questions as those, ought to have no weight in deciding the question, and I trust will have none in reflecting minds.

I notice "Correspondent's" remarks in the same paper, and beg leave to say, in short, that his 4th position "that a man has no right to shut himself in prison any more than he has to take his own life," is wholly untenable. If I wish to shut myself in my study, or build a prison for that object, and see no human being but the man whom I may employ to supply me with food and clothing, I certainly have a right so to do. If *no* so, why is it that the convents and nunneries are not suppressed by law, and the prisoners set free? His 5th position has already been noticed in reply to "O. Z." In his 6th "he relinquishes all support of capital punishment from the Mosaic institutions, and yet in his 7th head he says: "That as 'Philo' has admitted that the law existed under Moses, he therefore ought to admit its present continuation unless he can make out a repeal." I would merely ask, why it is necessary to prove what he admits not to exist?

"C." next goes on to say, that "the law respecting adultery was local Jewish and temporary, designed, probably, to cease with the coming of our Saviour," and then closes this wonderful paragraph thus: "The proposition of 'Philo,' therefore, that we have as much authority to dispense with one as with the other, falls to the ground."

My dear brother, what argument is here? where is the evidence that the law of death for adultery ceased at the coming of the Saviour? He closes by stating that everlasting punishment to the finally impenitent, is inculcated in the gospel. The above, as far as I can discover, constitutes the sum and substance of his arguments. What they amount to, I leave the reader to decide. I am compelled to say that I cannot discover any thing to answer; but would add, if these are all the arguments that "C." can produce, it appears to me we had better close our discussion, and leave the readers of the Secretary to weigh the subject. I am happy to say that I have been pleased with the kind manner in which "E." "O. Z." and "Adelphos," have expressed their opinions, and regret that I cannot add "Correspondent's" to this esteemed list of opponents, as exhibiting a like kind spirit. I add this, however, with no displeasure, but I trust affectionate regards for the four mentioned brethren. Nothing is lost by kindness. Nothing can be gained by an opposite course.

I might here present a multitude of witnesses to show that jurors do any thing—violate all law, equity, and propriety—nullify the statements of all witnesses, &c. &c., in order to avoid pronouncing murderers guilty, where capital punishment is the law of the land; and thus murderers escape unpunished entirely, while on the other hand, if life could be spared, and the prisoner pronounced guilty, hundreds would be punished with confinement that are now at large, with blood-stained hands and hearts.

But finally, it can be shown from the statistics of many countries, that the abolishment of capital punishment for murder, has nowhere increased the number of murders, but has on the contrary greatly lessened them. So that no fears need to arise from that source. By the way, the idea of "Adelphos" that no man will be found to keep the prison if murderers are confined there for life, is quite novel. Where is there a State Prison that has not men confined for life? and men, too, who have been guilty of murder, and their punishment commuted, or men whom the jurors, in order to save life, only found guilty of manslaughter? Probably there are many more such in every State Prison now, than are executed in the same State. Before we yield our minds to be carried away by imaginary trifles, let us look at facts as they are, and thus judge from the whole amount of evidence that can be obtained.

I am, dear brother, as ever, yours,

PHILO.

For the Christian Secretary.

Entering into Heaven.

"Then shall the King say unto them on his right hand, Come ye blessed of my Father inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world." Matt. 25: 34.

This is a glorious privilege, given to a glorified people. All the music of Heaven is here embodied in the language of our King. Never were honors conferred with greater magnificence and splendor, and never were decisions more generally, yea, universally approved than on this occasion. But O the love, the wondrous love of God, in calling, justifying, and glorifying unworthy sinners. "Grace reigns through righteousness unto eternal life." Down to the earth the Saviour came with love and pity in his heart. He died to redeem, rose to justify, ascended to intercede, and now comes to receive the ransomed people home.

"Lift up your heads, ye saints, on high,
And sing, for your redemption's nigh."

But we must cut short our flight at present. We must leave the thrilling chorus of the redeemed for the great day to swell in heavenly harmony, and prepare to receive the blessed welcome. Let us here just see how some little things are taken into the account by the Great Judge, as reasons why this glorious company is invited to the blessed of his Father to inherit his kingdom? "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." O yes, my brother and sister, you have divided your little all with your poor fellow pilgrims. Or you have "done good to all men as ye have had opportunity, especially to them who are of the household of faith." You have not neglected to visit those who were in prison. You have not seen your neighbor in want, and neglected to give while you have had anything to bestow. Especially where you have seen one of the Lord's people in want, or have heard that such a case existed, you have not neglected to visit there and administer of you substance as the Lord hath prospered you. Now as you are soon to give up your account, and to be no longer steward, you have the great pleasure of knowing that you have done as the Lord commanded you; and already anticipate the saying of your Lord; "Well done, good and faithful servant."

vant." You do not let a large amount of property for heirs to wait for, and contend about having laid up your treasure in heaven, you can calmly yield your spirit to a reconciled Saviour. Beloved brethren and sisters, we all profess to be of this class. Are we truly such? While we hope for such things, what manner of persons ought we to be? If others, while they profess that they know God, do in works deny him, let us avoid their "covetous practices," and labor for the Lord. It is said of one devoted disciple in old times, "She hath done what she could." Is it true of another in our day? One was considered not far from the kingdom of God. Why? What fruit did he bring forth? He gave one half of his goods to the poor, and if he had taken anything from any man by false accusation, he restored fourfold. A fine example, truly! Such examples,—such evidence of being near the kingdom of heaven,—how rare! One gave all her living. This the Lord approved. All these, and similar cases, have rich promises. O, how rich! "Blessed is he that considereth the poor." "Give, and it shall be given unto you, good measure, &c." I am afraid that many are saying, "Lord, Lord," and do not the things which he says. Every poor person is, in my opinion, sent to prove the professor of religion. Yes, his very begging is preaching; and his success, good or ill, is the fruit of his preaching. If there is one sin more startling than another,—if any dark mark seems to shut all heaven against a professor of religion,—if any thunder-clap echo rolls most heavily against his admission into heaven, it appears to be this, "Inasmuch as ye did it not unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye did it not unto me." "These shall go away." Just neglect one call of the poor, one poor disciple, deny the Saviour once,—Alas! I should rather see my possessions melt in flames, than have them witness against me in that great day,—rather than that despised disciple in a humble place at the right hand of King Jesus, bearing witness against me. I fear, awfully fear, that thousands who expect to inherit heaven, have all their good things here and are heaping together treasures for the last days. I beseech you, then, to "Disperse abroad," "Give to the poor," that your "righteousness may endure forever." Where are our poor church members? And where is our neighbor? Where are our empty treasuries of benevolence? O Lord spare us yet a little longer, that we may bring forth fruit. Though thy ministers are poor and needy, O Lord spare thy heritage. "Spare another year. If they bear fruit, well; if not, then after that thou shalt cut them down." E.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONNECTICUT BAPTIST CONVENTION, HELD AT MIDDLETOWN, JUNE 7, 1842.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CONNECTICUT BAPTIST EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Society met in the Meeting House of the 1st Baptist Church in Middletown, June 8th, 1842. The President being absent, Rev. Wm. Bentley, 1st Vice President, took the chair. Prayer by Dr. Pattison.

The Treasurer's Report was read and referred to Rev. P. Brockett to be audited.

Brethren J. W. Dimock and Wm. P. Benjamin, were appointed a committee to examine credentials of delegates, and prepare a list to be published in the Minutes.

The Treasurer's Report, as audited by bro. Brockett, was presented and accepted.

Voted, To proceed to the choice of officers.
Brethren M. G. Clark and G. O. Sumner, were appointed a committee to receive and count the votes.

Rev. I. R. Steward was chosen President.

Brethren P. Brockett, W. P. Benjamin and T. C. Teasdale, were appointed a committee to nominate the remaining officers of the Society.

The Report of the Board was read by their Secretary, and on motion of Rev. J. M. Peck of Illinois, seconded by Rev. Dwight Ives, it was received and ordered to be printed in the Minutes.

The committee on the nomination of the remaining officers of the Society, reported the following list, which was accepted and adopted.

AUGUSTUS BOLLES,	Vice Presidents.
ADDITION PARKER,	
H. MILLER, Secretary.	
J. W. DIMOCK, Treasurer.	
P. BROCKETT,	
H. R. KNAPP,	Trustees.
D. T. SHALER,	
T. C. TEASDALE,	
R. C. MILLS,	

The following resolution was moved by Rev. Mr. Swain of Mass., and seconded by Rev. J. G. Warren, of Mass.

Resolved, That the cause of Ministerial Education has especial claims upon Pastors—and upon their individual and collective influence, its prosperity and success among the churches will to a great extent, depend. Adjourned—Prayer by Bro.

The Education Society met on Thursday morning, June 9th, 1842, at 8 o'clock—the President in the chair. Prayer by bro. Grosvenor.

T. C. Teasdale was chosen Secretary pro tem.

The several committees appointed last year in the respective Associations, reported and were discharged.

Voted, That a member of this Society be appointed in each Association, in the State, as its Agent, whose duty it shall be to correspond with churches, societies, and individuals with regard to raising funds for the Society, and to look after its interests in their respective Associations. The following were appointed:

Hartford Association,	Rev. J. S. Eaton.
New Haven do.	Rev. H. Ellis.
Ashford do.	Rev. S. Bailey.
Fairfield do.	Rev. A. Parker.
Stonington Union, do.	Rev. I. R. Steward.
New London do.	Rev. M. G. Clark.

Adjourned to meet in Norwich, on the 2d Wednesday in June, 1843. Prayer by Rev. A. Gates.

I. R. STEWARD, President.

H. MILLER, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE BOARD.

In meeting the Society at its twenty-fourth anniversary and presenting a brief statement of their operations during the past year, the Board are in doubt whether feelings of gratitude or humiliation are most suitable to be indulged. The smiles of a gracious Providence in preserving the members of the Board, as well as the beneficiaries under their direction, from the hand of death, demand acknowledgments of gratitude. The importance of your organization, as a means of furnishing aid to indigent and deserving young men preparing for the ministry, it is believed, is rising in the estimation of our churches generally. For this also, gratitude is due to the Father of mercies. But when we reflect upon the poor returns we have made for these favors, we feel that it becomes us to take to ourselves shame and confusion of face.

The remark has often been made, that there were many young

brethren in our churches whose hearts were burning with an ardent love for souls, and who would joyfully give themselves to the work of the ministry, could they in any way receive assistance in a course of preparation for that high calling.

At the last annual meeting of your Society the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we regard it to be the duty of the churches in this State, to afford aid to all the young men whom God has called to the ministry in our churches, who are in circumstances of indigence.

Receiving this as the prevailing sentiment of the Society, your Board entered upon their labors under a fearful apprehension that the amount of funds placed at their disposal would not be sufficient to enable them to carry out the spirit of that resolution. They anticipated the necessity of a special appeal to the churches in discharging the obligation which had thus been recognized. In this, however, the Board has been disappointed,—they cannot say happily. Although the action of the Society resulted in the admission of two young men, at the Hamilton Institution, to the benefits of your funds, yet these constitute the only new candidates that have received assistance during the past year. And it is suitable here to remark, that even these two applications were made through Dr. Kendrick, to the Board of a previous year. So that in point of fact, not a single additional application has been made for your assistance since the last annual meeting of the Society.

Your Board presume not to account for the fact that has just been stated. They cannot attribute it to any diminution in the demands of the church for an increase of laborers. They cannot account for it by supposing that there are no more young disciples in our churches to whom "a dispensation of the Gospel has been committed." They would gladly believe, if they could, that there were no more of this class who stand in need of such assistance as is afforded by your Society. Nor can they believe that it is owing to any settled determination on the part of such, to evade, if possible, the conviction of duty with which their minds may have been exercised. Shall they presume, then, to inquire, whether the churches have done all their duty in seeking out the various gifts committed to them, by the Great Head of the church? Will not the Pastors and other members assembled to celebrate the present anniversary, seriously ponder the question, whether the Connecticut Baptist Education Society, which has now been in operation nearly a quarter of a century, ought not to have a much larger number of beneficiaries than are now receiving assistance from its funds?

From the report of the Treasurer it will be seen that the receipts of the past year have been \$342 62, and the expenditures \$233 00, leaving a balance in the Treasury of \$109 62.

The present number of beneficiaries is six. One is a member of Brown University;—Two are connected with the Hamilton Institution;—Three are at the Connecticut Literary Institution, Suffield. At the first meeting of the Board in June last, two young men were accepted as beneficiaries. One of them having relinquished his studies soon after by reason of ill health, was discharged without receiving an appropriation, and another brother, a member of the same church, upon due recommendation, was received as a substitute.

The Connecticut Literary Institution continues to enjoy a good degree of prosperity. The ability of its teachers and the good moral discipline to which it is subject, justly entitle it to the warm regards and generous support of the denomination.

Revivals.

Revivals are just beginning in many churches. We have been looking out for them, expecting to hear of the stately steppings of the Most High in various parts of the land. The tidings are coming. From the North and the South, the East and the West, the glad news is brought that God is visiting his people, reviving the hearts of his contrite ones and winning sinners to himself. These seasons of refreshing have commenced at such a period that it is natural to cherish the hope of their continuance, notwithstanding the unfavorable circumstances with which they may be encompassed.

Christians are also less inclined than formerly to depend on periodical excitements. The importance of steady effort is acknowledged and felt. Spiritual health is not marked by fits and starts. And this truth gains rapidly on the church, and under its influence the people of God will gird themselves for prolonged and ceaseless exertions in the cause of Christ. Rest is not to be expected this side of eternity, and if Christians adopt this sentiment, revivals will multiply and spread and meet revivals,—the sun of righteousness will never go down, but shine with brighter and still brighter lustre till the perfect day of millennial glory pours its radiance over an evangelized world. The church is looking for the coming of the Son of man. The sound of his chariot wheels is heard in the distance, and surely the servants will not slumber when the Lord is at hand.

And another reason why we look for more attention to religion during the spring and summer, is found in the fact that there is no prospect that business will be very pressing through the present season. Business men are daily and hourly complaining of dull times, and if there is nothing to do for this world, why not do something for the next? We know of facts that occurred in 1837 which encourage us in the hope that temporal adversity may be overruled for spiritual good. Let those who find their business dull, inquire sincerely, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" an answer may be returned which shall call into the active service of Christ a host of those who have hitherto been recreant to their Master, in the very hour when their aid was most loudly demanded.—*New York Observer.*

A Word on Persecutions.

Christians often talk of persecution as if they were seriously beset by the enemies of their religion. They would feign compare their slight sufferings to those of our sainted fathers and apostles, and quote scripture to substantiate their position. They may be sincere, but it appears to me that if they would *considerately* read the history of the primitive Christians, and see what they underwent for the sake of their religion, they would no longer mention their own persecutions. Stripped, driven about, buffeted, scourged, racked and crucified, as many of them were, they maintained a rigid course of self-denial, casting themselves implicitly upon the merits of Christ, and trusting in him in the very jaws of a violent death. They were conscientiously scrupulous in their manner of worship, and would not vary from a strict adherence to duty to avoid persecution. It seems that they rejoiced to suffer for the sake of Christ and his religion; and were resolved to do their utmost to build up his cause, come life or death. They feared God rather than man, gave themselves up to the work, and, if occasion demanded, they were ready to be sacrificed for the welfare of that cause which they had espoused.

How unlike this are many of our modern professors. Overrun with the love of the world, they are better servants to their own carnal appetites and selfish interests than to God. In this situation, they call themselves "persecuted for Christ's sake," when merely laughed at by the world for these inconsistencies. Shame on such persecutions! In this age, and country, the sincere Christian is rather respected than disgraced for his integrity and piety, even in the eyes of the unconverted and reckless. He may occasionally be derided, but when this is the case, it generally arises from the suggestions of "His Satanic Majesty," and not from any malice on their part. Then, Christians, do not talk of persecution in this land of universal toleration, but if the idea once suggested itself, think of the Apostles, and read an hour or two in the pristine history of the church, or Fox's book of Martyrs, and I presume you will then be satisfied with your present condition.—*Morning Star.*

Home Mission Department.

For the Christian Secretary.
AM. BAP. HOME MISSION ROOMS,
July 21st, 1842.
God's Preserving Goodness.

Rev. Otis Briggs has been re-appointed agent of the Society for Georgia and the Carolinas, and he will shortly proceed to his field of labor. His success heretofore, at "the South," has been encouraging, and he will return to a people whose confidence in him, we think, will not be misplaced, and whose spiritual benefit it will be his aim to promote. We give a short extract from his last report, in illustration of the "preserving goodness of God towards him."

"I have been preserved by the kind hand of my heavenly Father, and have been able to labor every day. Yea, more, I should recognize the great kindness of God my preserver, during the four years or more in which I have labored for the Society. During that time, I have had but one day's illness, and have been able to travel constantly. I have travelled 27,000 miles with the same horse and carriage, and suffered no harm to either. God is my preserver, and I will yet trust to him."

NOT EASILY CONQUERED.

Rev. Daniel Palmer writes from Centre Square, Ia., that the wretched delusion of the Mormons is spreading to a much greater extent than would be supposed by intelligent people generally. On the other hand, revivals of religion prevail in various parts of the country, opposition to missionary effort is declining, and the temperance cause is rapidly gaining ground, so that it is somewhat difficult to obtain signatures to the pledge—nearly all the people having signed it. Nevertheless, he says that there is some strenuous opposition, and gives an instance of a strange sort of being who is not to be easily conquered. "It is a preacher of a certain denomination who has taken the stump to lecture against temperance. But I pity the man, for he has an uphill job of it, both wind and tide are against him."

REVIVAL DEFIES ANTI-EFFORT.

Rev. Joshua Currier, of St. Omer, Ia., gives a very encouraging account of the state of religion at his stations. Additions have been made to all the churches under his care. One of those churches has been, till recently, under the influence of brethren who were opposed to all benevolent societies and active efforts for the spread of the Gospel. They had, habitually, declined allowing their own members who were in favor of the benevolent operations of the day, the use of their meeting-house, for any benevolent purpose, and had even gone so far as to exclude some of them for identifying themselves with these operations. During the recent revival, however, the "tables have been turned," the young converts, and some others, have become enlightened upon these points, and manifest a disposition to be active in the service of the Redeemer. The first fruit of this pleasing change is a most commendable exercise of that liberality which is necessary for the maintenance of the gospel among themselves.—Brother C. says, "though the times are hard, yet I think that I shall receive a comfortable support from them without the farther aid from the H. M. Society."

Who, that has contributed to Home Missions, can read the above without feeling impelled to thank God for permitting him to do so, and feeling encouraged to renew his efforts?

Let effort be accompanied by prayer—let the Home Mission cause be ardently remembered in the Monthly Concert of Prayer, at the family altar and in the closet, and we shall often hear of churches being reclaimed from inactivity and uselessness, and of others being collected and organized for active, evangelical effort and influence. Then let error and heresy boast—then let Papacy and sin do their worst, that influence will be sufficient to counteract and keep in check the most virulent enemy of the cross.

For the Christian Secretary.
Baptist Publication Society.—No. 4.
MODES OF DISTRIBUTION.

Suppose our Society had funds to publish or to purchase a stock of books in some measure adequate to our numbers as a denomination, the extent of our country, and the wants of the people, could they be distributed and sold at reasonable prices and the money returned to be invested in more books? The answer is, YES. And we propose no doubtful, untried and hazardous experiments. What has been done and is now doing by other denominations, can be done by Baptists, if they will but set themselves to the work. This will be seen in a subsequent number.

Fast as funds are raised, and books are published or purchased, they must be placed within reach of the people. This is indispensable. If \$50,000 were raised and converted into books of the quality needed, without additional effort, a very large proportion of our people would remain unsupplied. Large districts of country, and especially in the western and southwestern states, have few facilities for obtaining books. The immense piles of books in some of the publishing offices in the Atlantic do them no good. Bookstores are few, and only in large towns and cities in those States, and sold at a high price. Rarely do they furnish such religious books as we need, and especially Baptist publications. Publishing houses at the East, are a private concern, have not the capital, nor will they do the business of supplying the country. Hence it becomes necessary, and should be regarded as an indispensable part of the plan of operations of the Society to employ pious, discreet, and efficient brethren to sell books on commission. These book agents, or *colporteurs*, as they are called in Europe, will be furnished with the books they need, on credit, and they will carry them to families, to week-day meetings, to associations, and to Sabbath schools, and be sustained on the commission allowed them on the sales they make. In some cases, these colporteurs will be travelling preachers who will perform the double service of book-agents and missionaries to the destitute. In general, these colporteurs will visit, or get up a Sabbath school or Bible class on the Sabbath, and furnish a library. Pastors of churches, and especially travelling missionaries will perform much valuable service in the book distribution, and thus make their congregation a reading people. The writer of this, in by-gone years, has distributed many hundreds of dollars worth of books in the remote settlements of the West.

But to effect this work, books in great quantities must be sent out, and placed on deposit established in all the States, and in different parts of the same state, where these colporteurs can have convenient access to replenish their stock. As an illustration of the practical working of the system, several hundreds of dollars in books were sent to Nashville, Tennessee, last winter. They are kept in boxes in charge of the Librarian of the Auxiliary Baptist Publication Society, of Tennessee, under the supervision of the Executive Board. A worthy and efficient minister of the Gospel is both colporteur and agent of the Baptist Convention in Middle Tennessee. He travels in a little carriage fitted up for the purpose, in Middle Tennessee, North Alabama and the Southern counties of Kentucky, returning to Nashville to replenish his stock every few weeks. But for East Tennessee, books must be sent from Philadelphia to Knoxville, for deposit, and for West Tennessee, to Memphis, which also would include the northern part of Mississippi, and a part of Arkansas. Hence a large proportion of the stock of the Society must be placed on deposit in distant parts of our country, from which it will take several months to make sales and to receive returns.

What is here said of Tennessee, will apply to each Western and Southern State. It will require efficient agents and careful management to give efficiency to the plan and prevent loss. It has much of the details of secular business, while in object it is wholly benevolent. These colporteurs, in all their intercourse with families, are required to exhibit a christian deportment, and to throw around them as much as possible, religious influence. Preachers and other brethren in all parts of the country, will cooperate with them in this labor, and they will be instructed to supply our preachers with books, as they may need to dispose of again to their people. The books will be charged to the colporteurs at cost to the Society, which includes the transportation to the place of deposit and the difference of exchange in the currency. Of course, books cannot be sold at uniform prices throughout the United States. And we know of no sound, economical reason why they should any more than a pound of coffee should be sold at a uniform price every where, regardless of the expense of transportation. All ministers of the gospel and other persons who purchase for distribution should receive books at cost prices.

If depositories for retail are established, it had better be done by the brethren in a State or district making special contributions for that purpose, and not at the expense of the Society.—Such depositories have never answered any valuable purpose in the Western States. They have been tried in the Bible, Tract, and Sunday School operations in the Western States, at much extra cost, and very little purpose. The colporteur system is by far the best adapted to the Western and Southern States. When once the capital stock in books is provided, it can be carried out to an indefinite extent with little additional expense.

J. M. PEEK, General Agent

Baptist Publication Society.
Saratoga, June 30.

The Slave Trade.

It is surprising to what an extent this abominable traffic is still carried on along the coast of Africa. A correspondent of the New Bedford Mercury, at St. Helena, has been informed that the slave vessels, and the number of slaves captured by the British cruisers on the west coast of Africa, and brought to the island for adjudication, and condemned to slavery, from July 3, 1840, to May 6, 1842. In this period, 1,340 slaves were captured, and suppose that many of them were taken to other ports for adjudication, and yet this writer furnishes a list of "thirty-two vessels, having on board at the time of their capture no less than five hundred and one hundred and thirty-nine slaves!" Of these 1736 have died: 1332 have been conveyed to the Cape of Good Hope, 532 to Demarara, 120 to Jamaica, 201 to Trinidad, 198 have been appropriated at St. Helena, and 1010 remain to be sent in accordance with their own choice, to the British colonies. Of the thirty-four slaves, 25 were captured under Portuguese colors, 2 Brazilian, 1 Montevideo, and three English. Among the latter is the brig Cypher, formerly of Salem, Mass.

The re-captured negroes are landed at St. Helena, at depots provided by the British government, where they are said to be humanely treated, are declared free, and are permitted to go into service as laborers on the island, under certain regulations. The treatment of the slave captives and crews is more questionable. They are permitted to go at large, and until they can find vessels to carry them from St. Helena, they are allowed by the government 84 cents per day. The writer asks, with reason, whether it would not be more equitable to sentence them to seven years hard labor on the public works.—*Chr. Watch.*

Mormonism in all Ages.

Professor Turner, of Jacksonville College, has done the church and the world a good service, in the publication of this book. He first gives a history of the origin of Mormonism, then compares it with similar fanaticisms of past ages; examines the claims of the "Book of Mormon," gives a view of the organization of the Mormon church, and shows the progress of Mormonism, and its causes, illustrated by various examples. The work is discriminating and philosophical, though we think, in his anxiety to build up a substantial argument against new revelations, he has unnecessarily assailed the credibility of human testimony.—It is no valid objection to such testimony, in religious matters, that it is sometimes false. There are certain rules in relation to testimony, as that given by the Mormons and other impostors, in favor of new revelations, without invalidating that of the "witnesses" of Christ's miracles and resurrection. There are also some expressions in regard to divine influence, and Christian experience which are not definite enough, and may produce a wrong impression. On the whole, we think the book well timed, and calculated to do good, even where there may be no danger from this particular form of error. The facts which he states respecting Mormonism, are some of them astounding. They are said to number 100,000 in this country, and 10,000 in Great Britain. Professor T. regards them as the "most dangerous and virulent enemies to our political and religious purity, and our civil and social peace, that now exist in the Union." Smith's veracity, as a prophet, he

says, he pledged to recover his "Mount Zion" from the Missourians, and he apprehends danger of the invasion of Missouri by the Mormons. But, the most astonishing of the whole is, that they have secured such an influence in the Illinois legislature, as to obtain, at its last session, no less than six charters, one of which is, for the "Nauvoo Legion," a military company. It is said also that Joseph Smith has issued a new revelation, commanding his followers all to go to the polls, and vote the democratic ticket. At the same time, such an agitation has been given to the American Sunday School Union, that it has obtained a charter on account of the jealousy of the people against the name of Church and State. If this sect should unite with the Roman Catholics, and secure the cooperation of one of our political parties, we shall have such a union with a vengeance.—*Bost. Recorder.*

CHURCH DISCIPLINE IN SCOTLAND.—The "Secession Synod have suspended Rev. Mr. Morrison, for maintaining that the atonement of Christ was general, relating to all men, though in its application it extends only to the elect, and that although all men are depraved in consequence of Adam's sin, yet no man is condemned on account of that sin."

THE SABBATH.—Louis Philippe, having a grand fete on Sunday, at which the grand dignitaries of the State present their addresses, the Archbishop of Paris, with his clergy came to present themselves on Saturday, and the archbishop in his address, expressed the hope that the government would "put an end to public labor on the days consecrated to God." It is said, also, that an effort is making to prevent the desecration of the Sabbath in Paris and its vicinity. We hope this is true, for in no place on earth is such an effort more needed. It is moreover gratifying to perceive the growing conviction of the necessity of observing the Sabbath as a day of rest from secular labor.

TEMPERANCE AND REVIVALS.—Mr. Rhea, of Blountville, in a letter to the editor of the Christian Observer, after stating that 96 had been added to the Presbyterian church since the 1st of March, and that 300 had been added to the several churches in the county within three months, adds the remarkable fact, that "almost all the reformed men have come in—many of them heads of families, who now seem to be clothed and in their right mind."—"I assure you, Sir, we owe much to the Temperance movements here." Mr. R. is a layman.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR MELIORATING THE CONDITION OF THE JEWS.—This Society, at its recent annual meeting, resolved on opening a new fund for the relief of such Jews as may need it. They also appointed Mr. Berk, a converted Jew, as their travelling agent, and resolved to employ a missionary to labor among the Jews in this country. It is understood that Rev. J. A. Hansmeier, of Strasburg, Germany, is to be their missionary. Dr. Brownlee is President of this Society, and Drs. Prouditt, Knox, De Witt, Spring, Milledoler, Krebs and others, Vice Presidents, and Professors Prouditt and Bush are Secretaries.—*Id.*

THE WASHINGTON UNION ASSOCIATION held their eighth anniversary in Kingsbury, Washington co., the 8th and 9th of June. Br. B. F. Garfield preached the introductory sermon. Br. D. Tinkham was the Moderator, and Br. O. Mason, Clerk. The statistical table shows 20 churches, 19 ordained ministers, and 2,583 members; added by baptism 184, and by letter 112. Several churches have been refreshed, but the church signally favored is Sandy Hill, to which 79 were added by baptism. The churches are urged to make increased efforts to replenish the treasuries of the different benevolent societies. Br. Leonard, the agent of the Convention, preached from Hosea ii. 15; and received a contribution of \$23 39. Br. Isaac Wescott also preached in behalf of the Foreign Mission cause, and received a collection for Foreign Missions of \$45 63, three gold rings, and one breast pin. The next session is to be held at Union Village, and Br. A. R. Wells is appointed to preach the introductory.—*Bap. Register.*

The Broad Street Baptist S. S. Missionary Society celebrated its seventh anniversary last Lord's day afternoon, in the chapel, with undiminished interest. The annual report and examination showed that the various nations of the old world had been presented in the essays which had been read during the past seven years, with their civil and religious condition; that it had given its pledge to Br. Cephas Bennett, to raise a sum annually sufficient to support a Karen teacher; and since its formation it had raised from the mites contributed between two and three hundred dollars for Foreign Missions. What better appropriation could the scholars have made of their monies?—*Id.*

REVIVALS.

NASHUA, N. H.—The work of the Lord has been peculiarly solemn in this place. Some accounts of the revival have already been given in the Watchman. On the first Lord's day in this month I baptized twenty-five more, and gave the hand of fellowship to fifty-eight. Within a few months 152 have been baptized and added to our church. Others are hoping, and others still are inquiring. Our baptismal occasions have been truly impressive and followed by a manifest divine influence. I have baptized on different occasions as follows: 28, 40, 38, 30, 25, our deacons assisted in leading the candidates down and up. I received them in the water, and with no loss of time, yet with due deliberation, baptized them at the rate of about four a minute. To the administrator who understands his business this is easy, and to the candidates and spectators who wish to honor the Lord's command, most solemn. I forbear adding any thing more at the present time. In the glorious Gospel, Yours,
Ch. Watchman, D. D. PRATT.

PORTLAND, N. Y.—An addition has been made to the church within two months from March 1st, 1842, of one hundred and ten members, eighty-seven of whom were received by baptism.—*Baptist Record.*

RIPLEY, N. Y.—God has revived his work in this place within two weeks past. Sixteen hap-

py converts (eight males and eight females) have been added to the church by baptism. It is thought that about 25 were converted.—*Id.*

ANTIOCH, VA.—During a meeting held with the church in this place ten were hopefully converted, and there were from twelve to fifteen inquirers.—*Id.*

COCHELAND, June 16, 1842.

Dear Bro. Sands:

As it is always cheering to the friends of Christ to hear of the progress of his cause, I drop you this note to say, that since the close of our protracted meeting in May, I have baptized 14 persons in the fellowship of Licking Hole church; most of them whites, and there are still a goodly number to come forward, who have professed a hope. There is also quite a number of colored persons waiting for baptism, and if the Lord will, I expect to baptize both on the 3rd and 4th Sabbath in this month. I trust the presence of the Lord is still with us. Our congregations have been large, solemn and attentive.

Rel. Herald.]

W. MYLNE.

COLUMBIA, June 17, 1842.
Elder Joseph Jenkins and myself, constituted a Baptist ch of 13 members in the town of Columbia, to-day. After the organization of the church, I baptized 14 persons into the fellowship of the church. There is quite an interesting state of things in this town. We closed a meeting there on the 5th inst. which had continued for 9 days with thrilling interest. The Lord was present to bless the efforts of his servants to the awakening and conversion of many sinners; about 20 obtained a "good hope through grace." God for Christ's sake had pardoned their sins; many others left the meeting deeply serious. We hope this is only the beginning of better days, in that place, and those 14 I baptized are only the first fruits of an abundant harvest. O! that the Lord may continue his work of saving grace among us; and to his name be all the glory.

On last Lord's day, I baptized 20 persons into the fellowship of the Fork church, Fluvanna county.

Id.]

Yours truly,

P. P. SMITH.

WILLIAMSBURG, VA.

Br. Sands:

I reached this place from Richmond, on Saturday the 11th—and have been laboring alone with Br. Jones, day and night, in a meeting, both in the city and at Cheese cake in York. Sixteen have already been baptized, six others are receiving for baptism. Several more are indulging hope—and many crying for mercy. I cannot refrain from communicating the joyful intelligence, that among those converted and baptized is Mr. Cincinnati Goodall, the only son of our dearly beloved brother, Elder John Goodall.—*Id.*

Christian Secretary.

HARTFORD, JULY 22, 1842.

Jubilee of the English Baptist Missionary Society.

A meeting of this Society was recently held at Kettering, England, where it was organized fifty years ago. Above 5000 persons were present. A number of resolutions were introduced and discussed in an able and eloquent manner. The proceedings at length are two long for our columns—we can give only a sketch of them.—The chairman, W. B. Gurney, Esq., spoke of the interest he felt at the first formation of the Society, and stated that from that time to the present he had watched over it; and for about half that period he had taken an active part in its business—that the venerated Secretary, Rev. A. Fuller, was frequently at his father's house, and that he had known nearly every missionary sent out by the Society. After speaking of their sacrifices, and the demands of the missionary cause, he concluded by alluding to what God had done for them, observing that the number of converts added to their churches was larger than that connected with any other Missionary Society.

Rev. Dr. Cox, next addressed the meeting at considerable length, in a highly interesting speech. He commenced by alluding to the sympathies of the dead and the living—the distant and the near—by which they were surrounded. "Our friends present from the East," said he, "have brought with them the sympathies of that distant region, and blend their feelings with ours. Our brethren from the West standing upon this platform bring their Transatlantic sympathies to unite with ours on this occasion. Thus, East and West, Britain, India, and the West Indies,—all who love the Lord Jesus Christ are one." He spoke of the departed pioneers in the missionary cause, seemed to behold their forms, and hear their voices saying to them, "Go on; go forward." Speaking further of the progress and prosperity of the Society, he concluded as follows: "Oh! that the Infidels of France, who lived at the time of the commencement of this Mission, could witness the present scene. They predicted the downfall of Christianity, and intimated that the time was at hand when the knell would be sounded over the death of the Christian religion. Well, there is a sound; but it is not the knell; it is the trumpet, the trumpet of jubilee which their unwilling ears, had they been present, must have heard. One could almost have wished that Voltaire and Rousseau were present, to have felt, at least, the mortification of witnessing the falsification of their predictions, and the growing triumphs of the Christian cause."

Dr. Cox was followed by Rev. A. G. Fuller, who spoke of the difficulties and objections with which the Society had to contend in its infancy. He adverted to the necessity of personal piety, and concluded by reading a letter from a lady, enclosing £50 towards the objects of the Jubilee. Interesting addresses were given by others, relating to the progress of missionary operations and of emancipation in the West Indies, particularly

in Jamaica. The utmost harmony seems to have prevailed throughout the meeting. A spirit of deep-toned piety and gratitude to God for what He has wrought, appears to have pervaded the hearts of all. The influence of Fuller and of Carey is still felt upon the hearts of our English brethren, inspiring them to go on in the glorious cause of missions. May heaven abundantly bless their efforts, till "the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the hills, and all nations shall flow unto it."

Revival in Martha's Vineyard.

We have had the pleasure of perusing a letter, written at the above place by Rev. Cyrus Miner, to his brother at the Suffolk Institution, giving an account of an interesting and powerful revival now in progress on the Vineyard. The letter not being intended for publication, we gather from it the following extracts and intelligence for the benefit of our readers.

Alluding to his leaving the people over whom he recently had charge at Wakefield, R. I., he says: "I had the pleasure there of administering the ordinance of baptism, as instituted by the great Head of the church, to sixty-four happy young converts. The very thoughts of being separated from them was truly painful; but the impression in my own mind was, 'go, go, the providence of God said, go, and I acquiesced.'"

After arriving at the Vineyard, and recovering from an illness of two or three weeks, he states that he commenced preaching there the third Sabbath in April. "The church," he continues, "had been very much engaged through the winter, but at this time they were quite low in their minds. The Thursday evening following, I tried to preach to them from the words, 'Prepare ye the way of the Lord.' That very evening God began to revive his work, and from that time to the present, it has gone forward with Almighty power. Such pungent conviction, and such cries for mercy, I never witnessed before. It seems as though they were slain by the law of God. Stout-hearted sinners will rise from their seats and fall prostrate on the floor, crying out, 'pray for my soul'—'God have mercy on me a sinner.' Had I time, I could relate to you many interesting particulars connected with the revival. I have baptized thirty-seven since I came to the Vineyard. Twenty-two have united with the church where I preach, (at Tisbury,) and fifteen with the church at Holmes' Hole. There are ten or fifteen others that will go forward as soon as circumstances will permit. The work is still increasing in interest, and conversions multiplying daily. I have had the privilege of baptizing since the first of last March, one hundred and two persons. 'What hath God wrought?' To Him be all the glory. I am nothing but a shadow, protected by Jehovah's beams, nothing but a vile creature that He has redeemed and made an instrument of his pleasure."

In a postscript, the writer states, "Such a work of grace I never saw before—it increases in interest daily. I wish I had time to write you an account of the revival for insertion in the Christian Secretary, but I cannot do it now. Before you receive this, I shall have baptized here fifty-seven persons."

We hope the labors of our brother may be still more abundantly blessed, and that in due time he will give us a full account of the glorious work. Truly the isles of the sea are waiting for the law of God.

The Fourth.

The celebrations of our country's birth-day this year, seem every where to have been conducted on Temperance principles, and to have passed off very pleasantly, profitably, and harmoniously. The Washingtonians and the Cold Water Armies all over the land, have arisen in their might, and spoken with a voice that has almost made the heart of King Alcohol to sink and die within him; and we hope that by next year they may have occasion to perform the exercises appropriate to his funeral obsequies.

We never recollect of hearing of the occurrence of so few accidents, attendant upon fourth of July celebrations, as those of the present year. This speaks well for the change in the method of observing the day. That the day should be appropriately distinguished, is generally admitted; but the manner of distinguishing it, in years gone by, has been justly objected to. It should be so observed as to promote the interests of civil and religious freedom,—to awaken a proper spirit of patriotism, and especially to inspire the heart with sincere gratitude to the great Giver of all our blessings.

It is well, on this day, to celebrate the triumphs of the Temperance Reform, and to aid in rolling it onward till the victory shall be complete. And when the chains riveted upon men by intemperance shall have all been broken, and its wretchedness and desolation cease to be known, there will come up other subjects of reform, perhaps already too long neglected, which doubtless are equally deserving of attention, especially the attention of Christian freemen.

THE DUTY OF THE CHURCH TO PRAY FOR ENEMIES.—The Editor of a religious journal occupies a position of tremendous responsibility. He may be the instrument of much good or of much evil; he may, by his pen, reveal the hidden heart of man, and the errors to which the heart of man is liable, should consent

to undertake a work which may not only seal the destinies of thousands of the present age, but propagate an incalculable amount of good or evil to future generations. If any man needs the spirit of the Lord, it is the Editor; if any man ought to be clothed with righteousness, as with a garment, it is he.

While in view of his own weakness, and unworthiness, the Editor may cry, "who is sufficient for these things?" he may take encouragement from the assurance of the Lord, "My grace is sufficient for thee." God hears and answers prayer. He gives grace to the humble. Christians love to pray. It is their duty to pray for all men; and they cannot deny the request of those who crave an interest in their prayers. "I will, therefore, that men pray every where," is the Apostle's injunction. We say to the church, in the language of the same Apostle, "Brethren, pray for us."—N. Y. Evangelist.

There is more truth than poetry in the above paragraph, and it would be a happy circumstance for editors of religious papers, if the sentiments contained in it were appreciated and acted upon by their patrons. It has become too fashionable of late to consider the editor of a religious journal, as a species of public property, subject to the will and dictation of all who patronize him.—Hence the thousand complaints and petty censures to which he is exposed. "You have too much to say on baptism," says one. "You do not print deaths and marriages enough," says another. "You have too many obituary notices in your paper," says the third. "You do not say half enough on baptism," says the fourth. "If you would only advocate Mr. Miller's doctrine, how much good you might do," says the fifth. "You are a decided abolitionist," says the sixth. "You are a pro-slavery man," says the seventh. "What is the reason you did not publish my communication," says the eighth, and so on, to the end of the chapter. Every one considers it to be the duty of an editor, in sickness or in health, to make a paper exactly suited to his own taste, without even thinking that there are thousands besides himself who think so too, and that no two of this number, do, or can see and think just alike.

We would commend the advice from the Evangelist to our readers, hoping that they will improve by the hint, for if there is an exception to all general rules, then that exception will apply to the editors of religious papers. If, therefore, the friends and patrons of religious journals, instead of indulging in a censorious, fault-finding disposition, would adopt the advice above, and "pray for us," it would soon be found that there would be less cause for complaint, while at the same time, the editor would feel a thousand times happier in the thought that his friends and brethren were holding up his hands by their prayers. We repeat the request—"Brethren, pray for us."

Connecticut Literary Institution.
The Annual Examination of the Students in this Institution will take place at the close of the present term, on Tuesday, Aug. 9th, commencing in the morning and continuing through the day. In the evening will occur the Anniversary of the Calopian Society, at which time an Oration will be delivered by FRANCIS GILLETTE, Esq., of Bloomfield, and a Poem by Mr. HENRY S. WASHBURN, of Boston. The Commencement, or annual exhibition exercises will be held on Wednesday, the day following the performances above mentioned. Notice is thus early given, that the friends of the Institution in different parts of the State, may have ample time to make preparations to be present at the exercises of its coming anniversary. Those who have attended heretofore, will believe have been highly gratified, and if others will go with them this year, they will doubtless be well repaid for so doing.

In answer to enquiries from many, respecting a series of communications on the Prophecies from Dr. E. Skinner, which have appeared in the Secretary, we would state, for the information of such as may wish to know, that owing to other engagements, the author has been unable to furnish them regularly for some weeks past. The remaining numbers may shortly be expected.

U. S. BRIG APPRENTICE.—This vessel, commanded by Lieut. Moore, arrived at this city, on Saturday last, and was greeted by a goodly number of our citizens, by the firing of cannon, who received in return the cheers of those on board the vessel. She is a Government craft, and her crew is composed chiefly of naval apprentices, numbering some forty or fifty, from 14 to 21 years of age. They attended church twice on the Sabbath, and attracted not a little attention from our citizens. In the evening, service was conducted on board the Brig by the Rev. Mr. Cox, of St. John's Church. The vessel left here on Wednesday last, for New Haven, and will receive visitors there on Thursday and Friday.

For the Christian Secretary.
The Fourth of July in Jewett City.
The celebration of the Fourth of July by the Baptist Church School, in connection with the Society, was of a highly interesting character. The morning was mostly occupied by the young ladies in gathering flowers and ornamenting the table, which almost groined under the burden of delicious cakes and fruits furnished and sent in by the generous fathers and mothers at home. We do not recollect of having seen a more luxurious display of flowers, and delicious cakes, (for we had cold water,) than upon this occasion. At half past 11, a procession was formed at the church, under the direction of the Marshal, Mr. Sullivan, and after marching to the upper part of the town, they received into their ranks a visiting school from one of the neighboring villages, and again returned to the church. After singing by the choir, an appropriate prayer

was offered by the Rev. Mr. Muxey from Long Island. The Declaration of Independence was read by A. J. Foster. A spirited and patriotic Oration was delivered by Rev. B. Cook. He transferred us back in the most pleasing manner to the days of the "May Flower," and the Pilgrim Fathers, the causes that led them to exile themselves from the mother country,—presented a striking contrast between the scenes witnessed by them, and those scenes by us, and closed by an eloquent appeal to the congregation to live and act worthy the high origin they claim, and the rights and privileges enjoyed by them. After the exercises in the church, the procession was again formed, and after an agreeable martial day, and martial exercise, proceeded to the grove to luxuriate themselves upon the enchantment within. Much beauty and interest was added to this part of the scene, by the glowing countenances and sparkling eyes of the "Cold Water Army." They appeared in the true spirit of their cause, armed with simplicity and the song-book, weapons sufficient to demolish the tallest battlements of the enemy. The Army was here addressed in an interesting manner by the Rev. Mr. Muxey, also by Rev. B. Cook, after which followed a pleasing variety of martial music from the Band, of songs, addresses, and declamations, from the army themselves.

The scene will not soon be forgotten by those who were present. The enthusiasm manifested in the heartfelt shouts and songs of the Cold Water Army, could not have been surpassed by the lads of '76, who dragged through the streets of Boston and New York the mutilated image of George the Third; and we trust the latter scene as virtually predicts our freedom from the curse of Intemperance as did the former from the oppression of British tyranny.

After the collation, the procession again marched back to the church, where prayer was offered by Rev. B. Cook, and the scene was closed.

We should do injustice not to bestow the honor due the Jewett City Brass Band, under the direction of their competent instructor, Capt. R. E. Sabins, for the thrilling interest they added to the entire exercises of the day. The music furnished by them was of the highest character, and recommends them to the patronage of the public. F.

A DISQUISITION ON THE EVILS OF USING TOBACCO, and the necessity of immediate and entire reformation, by Rev. Orin Fowler, A. M. Boston: published by G. Gregory.
This is a small pamphlet, containing about thirty pages, on the evils arising from the use of this narcotic weed, in all its forms. The introductory remarks of the publisher are sort of index of what follows. The subject is taken up under several distinct heads, some of which may be classified as follows:—The ruinous effects of tobacco upon the intellect;—its effects upon public and private morals;—of the waste of property which the use of it involves;—and of the mortality which it occasions, and lastly, the efforts which ought to be put forth for its disuse.

From the Conn. Observer.
LINES
On the death of Caroline E., daughter of Amos W. and Elizabeth Gay, who died Dec. 4th, 1841.

Taken! lovely daughter, taken,
From our sweet domestic bow,
Like a beautiful flower 'torn,
In a dark and trying hour;
Oh! our hearts were wrung with anguish,
And our eyes suff'rd with tears,
As we saw thee drop and languish,
Crush'd our hopes of future years.

But amid our keenest sorrow—
And amid our bitter tears,
Consolation we may borrow
From that source which ever cheers;
Though our heavenly Father grieve us—
Though He took our darling one,
Still His promise "not to leave us,"
Helps us say, "Thy will be done."
Child, by faith we see thee onward
In a brighter world than this,
Far from sin, and far from sorrow
In that land of perfect bliss,
With a crown of heavenly brightness—
With a seraph's harp of gold,
With a robe of spotless whiteness,
Gather'd in the Saviour's fold:
Where no storm can ever afflict thee,
Where no pain, or sorrow come,
Where employments pure delight thee,
In our heavenly Father's home;
Hush our rising grief and sorrow,
We would not recall thee, love,
But will meet thee, angel daughter,
In the Paradise above.
JUSTITIA.
Hartford, July, 1842.

Selected Summary.
From the St. Louis Republican Extra, July 3.

Dreadful Steamboat Accident.
The steamboat Edna collapsed both bows of her harbor boiler at a quarter past 4 o'clock, this morning, at the mouth of the Missouri river.
The number of wounded is 63, mostly Germans.
The Edna was bound up the Missouri with full freight—She has been towed in by the Annawan. So far we are unable to get the names of the wounded, but learn from the officers of the Edna that they were Germans, with the exception of the second engineer, who was on watch, and one fireman. They are a portion of a party of emigrants who landed here a few days since from the Caledonia.
We understand that not a single cabin passenger was injured.
Two or three only have died, though it appears almost impossible that several of them can recover.
We were on board the Edna, and never have we beheld such a sight. A number of men and women appear to be literally skinned. The whole force of the steam was thrown off, over the deck passengers as they slept. They will be removed to the Hospital.

ANOTHER—AND LOSS OF 58 LIVES!!
From the Montreal Courier, 11th inst.
It becomes our painful duty to record one of the most distressing casualties which has occurred in this Province since the introduction of steam on the St. Lawrence. The high pressure steamer Shamrock, while between Lachine and Pointe Claire, on her way to Kingston, about ten o'clock on Saturday morning, burst her boiler, and her bows being blown out by the explosion, she went down head foremost. There were on board of her at the time about 120 persons, of whom 48 were taken up unhurt by three barges in tow, and 18 were conveyed to the Montreal General Hospital wounded,—54 remain to be accounted for.
The Shamrock belonged to Messrs. Atkinson, Mathie & Co. of this city.
The Captain was the last person who left the boat, and at the risk of his own life swam out a considerable distance and succeeded in saving one of the passengers from drowning.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—An editor somewhere out west, says that a schoolmaster in his neighborhood, recommends to his scholars a very fine edition of *Combe on the Head*. He says they have the organs of *inhabiteness* too much developed.

LARGE FLEECES.—Two fleeces of wool shorn this year from Merino Bucks owned by Jesse Haroun, Ogden, Mont. Co., of two years' growth, weighing together 23 lbs. 13 oz. One fleece from a Merino Buck, owned by Mr. Mills Landon, of the same place, of one year's growth, weighed ten pounds. The wool was of a fine quality, washed and neatly done up.—New Geneva Farmer.

RESUMPTION.—The Bank Convention at Richmond have agreed to resume specie payments on the 15th of September.

AN INTERESTING FACT.—There is now residing in the vicinity of Lancaster, (Pa.) says the Germantown Telegraph, and has been for some years a highly respected old gentleman who was present at the execution of Major Andre! He was then a surgeon in the French army, and was on a visit to this country with a view to offer his assistance to the heroic band then struggling for their freedom. He subsequently entered the service, and was among the unfortunate who were thrust into the Jersey Prison Ship, and underwent the dreadful cruelties and sufferings which prevailed in that living tomb. Though greatly advanced in years, he still enjoys the blessings of health, and possesses all the buoyancy of spirits and activity of limb which a man of fifty might covet.

Charles F. Mitchell, the noted forger, and ex-member of Congress, was yesterday sentenced to three years imprisonment in the State Prison.

THE BOUNDARY SURVEY.—The Bangor Courier of Monday says: "It is stated here and is true, that Capt. Talcott and his surveying party north of the St. John have been recalled, while the party south of the river will continue their topographical survey. This movement is supposed by some not only to indicate, but almost to prove, that the Boundary Question has been agreed upon."

An English physician named John C. Taylor has been held to bail for \$6000 in this city, for the seduction of a young lady whom he had attended in London. They came over here together in the ship New York, from Liverpool, but the British Consul, in pursuance of instructions from her relatives, entered an action against him demanding bail in the above amount—which was procured after a night's imprisonment.—Tribune.

BATTLE BETWEEN THE SIOUX AND CHIPPEWAS.—The steamboat Rock River came down from above a few days since. The captain brings accounts of a battle between the Sioux and Chippewas. About one hundred and thirty Chippewas attacked the Lower Sioux village, killed thirteen and wounded eighteen. Five Chippewas were killed and a number wounded. The latter then retreated to their own country.—Galena Gazette 2d July.

NO LAWYERS.—At the English settlement on the Bay of Honduras, there is not a single lawyer, and never has been; even the judges were never lawyers. The parties in controversy examine their witnesses, and argue their own cases, which is done in a perfectly familiar, conversational way. The merits of the case are thus so clearly brought out, that there is rarely any question with the jury about the verdict. There is a right of appeal to the council; but so satisfactory are trials in the primary court, that only one cause has been carried up in twenty-two years. What a happy thing it would be, if we could adopt such a system!

Another New State is about to be added to the confederacy, if we may trust the proceedings of meetings which have recently been held in middle and west Florida. It is said a constitutional delegation will assemble at an early day, and the organization of a State Government will follow.

ROME.—It appears from the census of Rome, which was taken at the end of last year, that the population of that city was 158,870, including the troops. In 1817, the population was 131,356; showing an increase of 27,514 in 24 years. In 1707 the population was 163,034, or 4164 more than at present.

It is said there is an incurable schism among the Mormons. Joe Smith has quarrelled with Rigdon and Bennett, and turned them out of the synagogue.

A number of curious specimens of petrification were found by some persons last week, while making excavations for a culvert in the city of Richmond. They consisted of large and small shark's teeth, and a tusk about a foot long.

Samuel G. Goodrich, alias Peter Parley, is the whig candidate for Representative in Congress, from the 9th Congressional District, in Mass., in place of Hon. Wm. N. Hastings, deceased.
There is no truth in the rumor which has gone the news paper round, that the negotiations relating to the N. E. Boundary and the Right of Search had been brought to a close. There is much other speculation respecting Washington matters, which has no other foundation than the hopes and fears of those who startle.—F. & E. Eagle.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.—By the ship Telumahu we have received Buenos Ayres despatches to the 15th of June. We are greatly indebted to Capt. Giddens for the latest intelligence. The excesses of Rosas's adherents are still continued, although lately not to so great an extent, he having been influenced, probably, by the remonstrances of the representatives of foreign governments. It is said that men have had their throats cut from ear to ear in their own houses, upon a mere pretence that they were Unitarians; and their property has been confiscated for the use of the State. Murders have been committed in the open streets, and the bodies of the assassinated have been thrown into carts with the carcasses of dead dogs, and denied Christian burial. The inhabitants are afraid to fly; the request for a passport is sure to bring suspicion upon him who asks for it, and if an attempt is made to escape and detected, the unfortunate are sure to suffer. It is said that even the English minister had a bare knife shown to him the other day, with a most significant sign across the throat, which he represented to Rosas; and it is also reported that the different Consuls remonstrated with him in regard to these barbarities, and threatened to demand their passports unless these acts of cruelty were stopped. His answer was, their passports were ready. At latest dates the Rosas party were preparing to attack Montevideo, where no less than four thousand foreigners had volunteered to take up arms in defence of that city against such a sanguinary monster.—N. Y. Tribune.

Gen. Oribe commenced the passage of the Parana on the 28th of April. La Bajada continues in the quiet possession of the re-established authorities, and Col. Valquez has lately routed, on the frontier of Corrientes a division under the command of Nunez, capturing a large quantity of horses, which have been forwarded to Gen. Oribe, for the purpose of mounting his cavalry—while Paz remains on the banks of the Uruguay, securing to himself a safe retreat to the Oriental side.

The Government of Montevideo have felt the necessity to take every possible measure for the defence of the country, and all persons between the ages of fourteen and fifty have been called upon to take up arms.

The U. S. schr. Enterprise was at Buenos Ayres on the 28th of May.

The U. S. corvette Decatur, captain Ogden, sailed from Montevideo on the 12th inst. for Rio Janeiro.

It is probable that captain Ogden will return to the United States for the benefit of his health, which has been somewhat impaired.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Governor has signed the bill abolishing Imprisonment for Debt. An attempt was made in the House to call up the rejected Apportionment bill again, but it failed. Two other bills have been reported, but none acted upon. A resolution has passed in the House to adjourn on the 19th. The committee to which the matter was referred have reported that corruption was used in procuring in 1840 the legalized suspension of specie payments, but that there is no evidence that the Executive or Legislature received the money.—N. Y. Tribune.

Great dissatisfaction is expressed in Boston at the manner in which it is proposed to finish the Bunker Hill Monument. The Directors have decided to place the topmost stone completely over the top, thus shutting out the fine view which may now be had from the summit. It would seem, certainly, that these complaints are well founded.

The citizens of Cincinnati are preparing to lay out a Cemetery near the city on the plan of Mt. Auburn and Greenwood. The design is most creditable to their taste.

Last Wednesday morning a dead man was washed ashore at Westbury in this State. He had evidently been for a long time in the water; had a passage ticket for the steamer Worcester in his pocket, two dollars and fifty cents in specie, and a five dollar bank note. It is, without doubt, the body of the man who threw himself overboard from the Worcester some time last fall. He belonged to New Jersey, and had been stopping at the Merchant's Hotel in this city for a short time previous to his taking passage for New York. He was partially insane—had left his friends without their knowledge, and they had offered a reward of fifty dollars for his recovery.—New-York Courier.

Sad Seduction of a beautiful Quaker Girl by the Family Physician.

The particulars of the seduction case which we spoke of the other day, are as follows:—The parties concerned are Dr. John C. Taylor, and Miss Emily Greenwood, a Quaker lady of Halesden, in Essex. They both arrived in this city in the packet ship New York, last week, and put up at the Astor House.

Miss Emily Greenwood is aged 20, and is the daughter of Mrs. Greenwood, a respectable widow lady residing at Halesden, in Essex, about sixteen miles from London.—Dr. John Cornelius Taylor, was an intimate friend and the medical attendant of the family, (aged 33,)—has abandoned a wife and three children—disposed of his practice—turned his effects into money, and came off with about three thousand dollars in his pocket.

Miss Emily Greenwood and her sister Eliza, were on a visit to a friend in the city of London, and on their being absent one day making a call in town, the Doctor by some stratagem, caused them to be separated, and when the period arrived for their leaving London to return home to their mother in Essex, the Doctor escorted the sister Eliza to the coach, and when enquiry was made by her respecting Emily, the seducer's reply was, that she would not return home any more, as she was under his protection.

The seducer and his victim then went down to Bristol, but not finding any conveyance to New York, they returned to London and went to Liverpool, where they secured their passage by the packet ship New York, captain Cropper, which arrived here last Thursday. They passed as man and wife, were reported as such on their arrival, and also on the books of the Astor House.

At Liverpool, the brother of Miss Greenwood, who had been sent down by the family, saw the doctor and his sister, and on remonstrating with the parties, the doctor told him if any noise was made about it, "loss of life would be the consequence."

The family in England, through the agency of the British Consul here, wish Miss Greenwood to quit her seducer and return to them. The doctor has been arrested, and is now out on bail. The case was heard by Judge Kent in chambers, yesterday morning, and the matter rests for a few days longer; he is to determine whether he will reduce the amount of bail or not. When the doctor was arrested the other day, the young Quakeress went with him to the lock-up house in Eldridge street; since then, they have gone into private lodgings.—N. Y. Herald.

The Railway Murder.
The evidence on the part of the State closed on Friday afternoon. Its substance is given in the opening of the District Attorney, published on Saturday. Mr. David Graham, Jr., opened the case for the prisoner. The following outline of his remarks, from the Newark Daily Advertiser, shows the character of the defence.—Tribune.

You will perceive that the prisoner is a respectable young man; the son of a respectable citizen of New York, who has always kept him and provided for his wants. There was no reasonable inducement for him to engage in this, nor any other offence; nothing in the circumstances preceding his leaving home which could have led him to commit such an act. He had left behind him a fond and devoted father and friends; a kind and affectionate wife, to whom he had been married but a year, and an infant child.

We shall show by evidence of the most conclusive character, that he has been remarkable for an unexceptionable character, and a mild and peaceful disposition; and that he had been effected with an imbecility of mind extremely afflicting to his parents and friends. I know this is a defence often brought before juries without ground, and that there is already a deep seated prejudice in the public mind against such a plea. Aware of this prejudice, we have hesitated whether to present the plea or not; but we do now present it to account for the murder, but merely to explain away the strange stories which have been told by the witnesses on the part of the State; and we shall be able to prove that we have good grounds for this plea.

Gentlemen, the evidence we shall present will be from persons with whom he has been intimately associated for a number of years; from respectable physicians, who have been consulted years ago in relation to a weakness of mind which would render him legally incapable of such a crime. The witnesses for the prisoner were examined on Friday and Saturday morning. The case was resumed on the part of the State that afternoon, and will probably be committed to the jury to-day.

Our readers may be reminded of the fact that a splendid building is now being erected at the College, which will do credit not only to the college institution, but also to our beautiful city. We have examined a design of the building, from which we learn that the extreme length will be 151 feet; it will contain a main building 96 by 44 feet, two wings 60 by 24 feet each, and two connecting wings 40 by 24 feet each. The room in the main building is designed for the College Library, and is 84 by 41 feet, and 45 in height. The two extreme wings are designed for the Libraries of the "Brothers in Unity" and "Linonian" Societies. They measure each 58 by 20 feet, and 25 feet in height. One of the connecting wings is designed for the Calopian Society's Library, and measures 37 by 28 feet in height; each library having a gallery.—The Brothers' and Linonian Libraries contain about eight thousand volumes each; the Calopian about five thousand—making in all over twenty thousand volumes, independent of the College Library. The other wing will contain a room for the Librarian, and a reading room. The outer wall will be constructed of Chatham free-stone. The partitions will be of brick, so that in case of a fire occurring in one room, the others will remain safe. The floors will all be laid on brick arches. The building, both exterior and interior, will be finished in the Gothic style, with numerous pinnacles, and will be fire proof. It is only one story high, though the towers on the main building will be 55 feet in height. It will represent two fronts, but the entrance will be from the College side. It is situated midway between Chapel and Elm streets, standing back from the main row of buildings, nearly on High street. It is designed, we believe, to remove North Middle College, and erect a steeper building where the President's house now stands. In that case, there will be four buildings on each side of the opening made by the removal of the N. M. College, through which the Trumbull Gallery, the Cabinet of Minerals and the Library edifice will be seen. The plan of this building resembles in part that of the Wadsworth Athenaeum at Hartford, but will be far superior in size, form, and the richness of its style of architecture. If the present design is fully carried out, as we have every reason to think it will, it will be by far the most splendid building in the State. The cost will be about thirty thousand dollars. Mr. H. Atter is the Architect, who will also superintend the erection of the building. Mr. Isaac Thompson, builder.—New Haven Herald.

DON'T READ IN BED.—We learn from the Greenfield Democrat, that Miss Emily Gaylord, was burnt to death in Hadley, on the night of the 10th inst., in consequence of indulging in this dangerous practice.

EMIGRATION.—The number of emigrants who have arrived at Quebec the present season to the 9th inst., is 31,882, of whom 7,231 arrived last week.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—We hear from Washington that the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Forward, lies dangerously ill of the bilious pleurisy, a disorder which has proved fatal in Washington very frequently of late.

ANOTHER DUEL.—STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—We have accounts by the western mail this morning, that on the 5th inst. a duel was fought near Vicksburg, (Miss.) by Mr. Robins, an officer of a bank in Vicksburg, and Mr. Fall, the editor of the Vicksburg Sentinel. The terms of the fight were that each party should have six pistols, which, after the word "fire," they were to discharge as fast as they pleased. Fall fired two pistols, but neither took effect, but Mr. Robins, taking the matter cooler, fired his first pistol with deliberation, striking Fall in the thigh, and bringing him to the ground. Here the affair ended, Fall being unable to stand.

At St. Louis on the 4th inst. forty of the victims by the late explosion on board the Edna, were buried. There were eight or ten more whom the physicians said could not recover.

The U. S. frigate Brandywine, 41 days from Gibraltar, arrived at Hampton Roads on Monday night.—N. Y. Tribune 15th inst.

Of seventy-seven prisoners who have been examined at Providence, after having been arrested under martial law, twenty-nine have been discharged. A large number yet remain to be examined.

The Delaware papers state half a crop of peaches will not be raised in that State this season.

Marriages.

At East Windsor, 16th inst., by the Rev. Gordon Robins, Mr. Daniel Webster, Jr., of Somers, to Miss Julia A. Andrews, of the former place.
At New Haven, 12th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Croswell, Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, rector of Christ Church, Bethlem, to Miss Sarah F. Parmelee, daughter of Benjamin Beecher, Esq., of New Haven; on the 12th inst., by Rev. Mr. Bacon, D. A. Comstock, of New York, to Frances, daughter of Seth P. Staples, Esq.

Deaths.

At New Haven, 14th inst., Mrs. Rebecca Ward, relict of the late Ambrose Ward, aged 77.
At Derby, 11th inst., Peter Tomlinson, Esq., aged 57; Mrs. Deborah Lunn, wife of Henry Lunn, Esq., aged 60; 13th inst., Mr. Jesse Baldwin, aged about 50.
At Brooklyn, 6th inst., Mrs. Martha M. Colwell, aged 36 years.
At New York, 18th inst., Mr. A. C. Bull, agent of the A. B. C. F. M.

Receipts for the week ending July 20.
Wm. Thompson, 3 80; Lemuel Caulkins, 37, (cr. 3 mos.) Des. E. Sherman, 8 00; Amra Smith, 1 00; M. Williams, 62; Mary Durfee, 25; J. Strickland, 3 50; G. W. Bushnell, 1 75; Wm. Comstock, 1 75; A. Armstrong, 1 75; W. Chapman, 1 75; Rev. B. G. Goff, 1 75; E. A. Packer, 1 75; Eunice Hough, 1 75; B. L. Adams, 1 75; Rev. G. B. Atwell, 6 00; S. Whitford, Esq., 1 75; E. Bidwell, 1 75; D. D. Wolf, 1 75; L. Stillman, 1 75; D. Pitts, 1 75; D. Medbury, 1 75; C. Chandler, 1 75; M. White, 1 75; E. Adams, 1 75; E. Baker, 1 75; P. Kingsley, 1 75; G. Cady, 1 75.

A Card.—A test of love to Christ, manifested to a brother, while passing through protracted and peculiar afflictions, the subscriber wishes to acknowledge the kindness of his brethren and friends of the Ashford Baptist Association, at their session in 1842, in repeating their acts of benevolence, in sending for his encouragement and comfort, by the hand of brother George Mixer, a kind and affectionate epistle, accompanied with fifteen dollars and forty-five cents, together with twenty-five cents to his sick daughter, which greatly encouraged him to trust in the Lord, and which lays him under renewed obligations, unworthy as he is, to pray for Zion still. May the Lord reward them a hundred fold in this life, and at the resurrection of the just, as having done it to himself.
July 14th, 1842. LEONARD GAGE.

A Card.—The subscriber acknowledges the receipt of thirty dollars from the ladies of the 2d Baptist church and congregation in Groton, to constitute him a life member of the Baptist Home Missionary Society. Also seventy dollars in addition, from the members of the 2d Baptist church to constitute him a life director of the above named Society.
IRA R. STEWARD.

NOTICE.—The next Baptist Ministerial Conference for Fairfield County will be held in Bridgeport with Dr. D. Harrington, on the 2d Tuesday in August, at two o'clock, P. M.—Questions and subjects for consideration: 1. What is the duty of Christians in reference to sustaining and perpetuating those organizations designed to carry forward so bloody an enterprise as National wars. An Essay by Dr. Harrington. 2. An Essay by Dr. Parker, on the authority of the Christian ministry. 3. An Essay on the Atonement, by Dr. Woolsey. 4. How do Baptists view the subject of baptismal succession. An Essay by Dr. Harrington. 5. Do Baptists admit that other denominations are churches of our Lord, and members of his mystical body. Essay by Dr. Gregory. 6. The structure of the Christian church and ministry, as found in ancient ecclesiastical history. Essay by Dr. Woolsey. 7. On the pre-eminence of observing the Christian Sabbath. Essay by Dr. Biddle. A sermon is expected in the evening from Dr. Waterbury, or Dr. Little. A. GREGORY, Sec.

Notice.—The 53d anniversary of the Hartford Baptist Association will be held, by appointment, with the First Baptist church in Colebrook, commencing on the 2d Wednesday in Sept. being the 7th day of the month.
GURDON ROBINS, Sec.

Notice.—The Ministerial Conference of the Ashford Baptist Association and vicinity, will hold its next meeting with Dr. Silas Bailey, in Thompson, on the second Tuesday, (9th day) of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
E. CUSHMAN, Secretary.

Willington, July 18, 1842.

Notice.—The next session of the Hampden County Ministers meeting will be held at Middlefield, Tuesday, the 2d of August, at 1 o'clock, P. M. The following exercises are assigned:—
To brethren Willott and Doolittle, their former assignments; A. Day, the comparative advantages of topical and expository preaching; C. Tilden, Exegesis, Gen. 3: 15; A. Bennett, the scriptural doctrine of sanctification; R. F. Ellis, is it proper to express the scriptural doctrine of the Trinity in the following words,—"There are three persons in the Godhead? J. G. Warren, Exegesis, 1st John 3: 9; L. Lewis, in what does the strength of Zion consist? J. G. Warren is appointed to preach the customary sermon.—C. Tilden, his alternate.
R. F. ELLIS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The Rev. Charles Fitch is expected in this city the last of the present week, to remain a week or two, during which he will preach on the Prophecies, the Second Coming of Christ, and End of the World. The time and place of holding the meeting will be duly notified.
Hartford, July 15, 1842.

N. B. We are requested to state that Mr. Fitch will close his Lectures on the Prophecies on Sunday evening next.

NEW BOOKS.—Just received, and for sale by
GURDON ROBINS, 180 Main st.—THE GREAT COMMISSION, by Rev. John Harris, D. D. Prize Essay. BIBLE & CLOSET, or how we may read the scriptures with the most spiritual profit. By Rev. Thomas Watson; and Secret Prayer successfully managed, by Rev. Samuel Lee, Ministers Ejected in 1662, edited by Rev. John O. Choules, with a commendatory letter by Rev. E. N. Kirk.
APOLLOS, or directions to persons just commencing a religious life.
THE GOLDEN CENSER, or a visit to the house of Prayer. By Rev. John Harris, D. D.
GROWTH IN GRACE, or the young professor directed how to obtain eminent piety. From the writings of Jonathan Edwards and J. A. James.
BAXTER'S SAINTS REST, various binding, 12mo.

FOR SALE.—A MAP of Maine, showing the lines of the disputed Territory, and the boundary recently agreed upon by Mr. Webster and Lord Ashburton. The above map is a cheap and neat article.
July 15. G. ROBINS, 180 Main-st.

NEW BOOKS.—Just received and for sale at No. 180 Main street, THE FOREST LIFE, 2 vols. By the author of New Home. Who follows?
New England Sabbath School Question Book. A new supply, 1st and 2d vols. For sale by
July 22. (3w19) GURDON ROBINS.

The Temperance Lyre, a collection of Original Songs, arranged and adapted to the most popular music of the day, and designed for Temperance Meetings, by Mrs. Mary S. B. Dana, author of the "Northern Harp," "Southern Harp," &c. For sale by
GURDON ROBINS, 180 Main st.

SILVER SPOONS.—Prices Reduced.
The subscribers would inform the public that they do not have their silver ware made in New York, as has been falsely stated; but manufacture them in this city.—Penzance QUALITY. They are satisfied that the public have been deceived by the bluster about "low prices," "great bargains," "reduced prices" of making, &c., when in fact LARGER prices have been charged than we ever asked for Spoons. All in want of Silver Ware of the purest quality, finest finish, and lowest prices, are invited to call at No. 4 State st., where they will find the largest assortment and greatest variety of patterns in this city.

N. B. As we manufacture all the Silver Ware we sell, we can afford to sell (and will) at less prices than any other establishment in the city. We invite all in want of Silver Ware, to call at No. 4 State st. before they purchase.
[The price of] henceforward, is reduced on Silver Spoons, to EVERY CUSTOMER, at No. 4 State street, Dealers in Silver Spoons supplied at short notice, and at the lowest wholesale prices. WM. ROGERS & CO.
Hartford, July 8, 1842. 6w17

Poetry.

For the Christian Secretary.
"The Bright and Morning Star."

BY S. DAVEN PHELPS.

Star of unfading light,
Thy peerless glories bright,
I fain would sing:
O, let thy beams inspire
My soul with sacred fire,
And of my trembling lyre
Touch every string.

How dark the night of time,
When first thy rays sublime,
Celestial gem,
Descending from on high,
Illumed the sombre sky,
And met the Shepherd's eye,
In Bethlehem!

Ere toward the infant God,
With hasty steps they trod,
An angel's voice,
In new and rapturous song,
Joined by a heavenly throng,
The anthem to prolong,
Bade them rejoice.

Though lowly was thy birth,
Among the sons of earth,
Resplendent Star,
Yet, with the victor's prize,
Triumphant thou didst rise,
And highest in the skies,
Thy glories are.

Enraptured at the sight,
The prophets saw thy light,
And blessed thy name:
Thy praise filled many a tongue,
The Gentile race among—
Thy love the martyrs sung
Amidst the flame.

To thousands here below,
Mid scenes of care and woe,
Thou art a guide,
Inspiring light and peace,
Bidding their joys increase,
And fearful tempests cease,
On Life's dark tide.

And thousands yet shall find,
That thou canst calm the mind,
And set it free,
When filled with boding fears,
When flow the gushing tears,
When aid nowhere appears,
Except from thee.

Ambition's star will set,
And friends may all forget,
Earth's hopes decay,
The star of wealth may wane,
And pleasure yield to pain;
But thou shalt still remain,
To bless for aye.

When perishest the sun,
And planets cease to run,
Leaving the sky;
When God's consuming fire
Shall wrap the world in fire,
And time itself expire,
Thou shalt not die!

In higher heavens above,
Where all is peace and love,
Thy radiance fair,
Beaming from pole to pole,
Shall feast the ransomed soul,
While countless ages roll,
Eternal there.

Let now thy rays divine,
On every nation shine,
Through earth and air;
Till all thy light shall see,
Till all thy chains be free,
Till all shall bow the knee,
And worship God.

Star of celestial ray,
Beam thou upon my way,
With guiding light:
In trials' gloomiest hour,
When sickness comes with power,
When death's dark curtains lower,
Dispel their night.

Then thou shalt I behold,
On Canaan's streets of gold,
From earth afar—
Where night-shades never fall,
Where death shall ne'er appal,
Where thou art ALL in ALL.
BRIGHT MORNING STAR.

Hartford, July, 1842.

Miscellaneous.

From the Boston Recorder.

Our Minister.

Mr. Editor,—I have taken the liberty to state to you my grievances, in hope of your friendly assistance or sympathies at least. I am seriously dissatisfied with our minister. There are many and trying defects about him, and you can judge for yourself, whether they are not sufficient to demand his removal from us.

He is rather a tall man. I confess I do not know what height he ought to be, so as to be just the right sort of a man, but I am painfully sensible that there are more of him in this respect than there ought to be. Perhaps I ought to have measured him before this, and having found also the proper standard have been able to tell you precisely how much too much there was of him. But, besides other difficulties in the way of doing this, I have rather shrunk from having him catechise me about my object, while he was undergoing the operation. Whether wrong in this, or not, I am dissatisfied with the man. And as I do not see how he could well be a shorter man, even if he knew what height would accommodate me, I think he had better leave.

2. And for another reason, he has sharp, black eyes. This is a greater grievance than the former. The eyes are no small affair, especially of any man that has to do with us about our sins. I suppose I should get along well enough with the pastor's eyes, if he was a merchant or a mechanic, for in that case he would have no direct connexion with my character. But I hear him preach, and he deals personally with me at times in my own house, and he fixes his eyes on me, and looks as if he saw the inside of my heart.—And those black eyes—when the owner is heated in the progress of some of his terrible sermons, they trouble me. As his glance sweeps over the assembly, and now and then lights upon me, they have such a withering look, that I feel withered by them. I cannot tell precisely what color I should like to have them, but they do not suit me now, at any rate; and as I do not see how the owner will change their present hue, I think he had better leave, and then I shall have a chance to ascertain whether his successor's eyes will suit me better.

3. He does not enter the pulpit genteelly. He is grave and sober enough about doing the thing, but if he should alter in some points, I should be in more danger of being suited. Here again I

have no certain standard. I have never seen the matter handled in any of the books. I fell in with "Miller on Clerical Manners," expecting to find some scale in which to weigh the delinquent, and weigh him down, but the rules there do not answer my purpose. Neither gospel nor epistle says any thing about it. And, in lack of authorized regulations on the subject, I design to measure the pace, and calculate how many steps will carry the pastor through it, and honorably into the pulpit, and send him word of the number, giving him to understand that if he does leave the old pace, and follow the new, he may count on an early parish meeting to prepare the way for some other man to attempt to meet my views on this subject.

4. When in the pulpit, I think he is a very rash man. Like a man in desperate earnestness, he drives the truth at people, not seeming to care a pin how many, or who were wounded by his missiles. He fires all sorts of artillery, great and small, and as he takes care to have his guns well loaded, they do not go off in vain. He does not seem to have any of that kind of prudence and caution, which would be evinced by rebuking only certain kinds of wickedness, and thus shooting over our heads. But he drives at every species of iniquity, as though mercilessly bent on being the death of every old serpent, and all the young ones too. There is no getting out of his way. I have left off some bad habits, expecting never to hear the hissing of another shot; but, to my confusion, he seems to have no hesitation to aim his ordinance at every thing wrong in me, that yet dare to show its head. I seldom get through a Sabbath without a wound. There is no prudence nor mercy in the man. It is intolerable that a man should be suffered to wield sharp and terrible weapons with so much rashness. And a few of us are bent on giving him a chance to break people's bones elsewhere. He has broken quite enough here.

5. I have also another sore trial. The rim of his hat is too broad. I am not quite sure what would satisfy me best, to have it an eighth of an inch smaller or larger, but it is not right now; that is settled. Indeed, how he came to get that new hat without calling upon some of the most wise and judicious among us to consult with him, and put the matter right, is a mystery to me.—There are a number of us that would have been glad to have had a reference of that kind made. We could have saved the pastor the ground of present complaint. Or if, as is not improvable, we had got by the ears ourselves in discussing the matter, he would have been clear of the reproach of not having submitted so important an affair to the discerning among his parishioners. From what I know of the man, I am not disposed to believe he will suffer any interference in the matter, and rather than have a man with so alarming a defect in so important an appendage to his person, I shall spare no pains to get a pastor who will not fail of coming among us, among other solid qualifications, with the right sized rim to his hat.

6. The size and quality of his cane is a trial to me. I have not seen it often enough, I confess, to give a very scientific account of it, but the glimpses I have had, have revealed the fact that there is something not altogether right about that same cane. I am grieved that it is the sort of walking stick it is, and that it does not take any distinguished advantage of its ministrations, and cannot be said to have any peculiarities of moral character. I am sure a change would comfort me. And it would be a kind and respectful in him to submit the matter to a quorum of us, who are always ready to sit in council on such matters. If he does not soon remove this stumbling block out of the way, we shall feel that this addition to other grievances will result in an effort to have such a person here as will take special pains to please us about the size and quality of his cane.

7. I have farther to complain of frequently recurring instances of incivility. There are a number of us who occupy the Sabbath as a day of rest, and our morning slumbers, in consequence, make our arrivals at the sanctuary less exact in regard to seasonableness than some of our more puritanical neighbors. Besides, our greetings at the church door, the giving and receiving of news there, and now and then the disposal of a rag-end of a political discussion, makes our arrival at the pews somewhat bordering on "sermon time." I have felt annoyed on such occasions by the fact that there was so general an interest in the congregation to know who the late comer was, to bring a thousand eyes upon me, and not unfrequently those black ones in the pulpit, and then that pause in the services by the pastor, that make my footsteps sound like those of a heavy dragon and my shutting the pew-door, though very softly done, resounds like the iron gate of a prison!

Now all this is intolerable. And all my trouble in the premises might be easily saved. Let the preacher wait for me. It is very uncivil to leave a man behind so. And if he cannot accommodate me in this thing, he had better leave this parish behind him, and we will see if we cannot find a man who will not start the cars till he is very certain every passenger is on board, myself in particular.

Mr. Editor, I did not intend to have trespassed so long upon your patience, but when one gets to travelling over the territory of his sorrows, he cannot finish in a hurry. I do not know that you can give me any relief. I beg your kind adieu if you can. AN AFFLICTED PARISHIONER.

Children's Corner.

Practical Lessons.

The hour was appointed for the examination of a public school. The children were all in their places at the time. But the committee was late. As he entered the room, every eye was fixed on him, and he felt that something was expected of him before he commenced his work of examination. Standing up by the desk, he asked the following questions: "Children, when we have done wrong, what is the first thing we should do?" "Confess it," was the response of nearly a hundred voices. "When we have confessed the wrong to the one we have injured, what ought the injured one to do?" "Forgive him!" resounded from nearly as many voices. "Well," said the committee, "I have wronged you. I have kept you waiting half an hour. I have done wrong in wasting your time. I confess it, and I ask your forgiveness. Will you forgive me?" "Yes Sir,"

was the unanimous reply. No one present doubted the sincerity, when they marked the hearty good-natured feeling which prompted the answer. He then frankly explained to the children the reason of his absence, which not only pleased, but satisfied them. After a very few more timely remarks, all were prepared to engage in their respective duties.

Thus, thought I, is a practical lesson, effectual preaching. It evidently made a deep impression. It united precept and example. It was a slight fault in the estimation of many, but not so considered by this guide of youth. A little error, a delinquency persisted in, will become an out-breaking sin, an evil habit interrupting all the business of life. Check it in the bud, and do it at such times and in such a manner as to make the deepest impression.

How much would be gained, if parents and teachers would pursue a similar course in the instructions and government of their children.—Let them not reprove or correct a child for a fault or habit, which they have learned from their example, and for which they have never called themselves to an account. A fault in the conduct of a parent, is not less a fault than when detected in a child. If a child should confess and forsake it, certainly the parent should also. The child should also feel that it is noble to confess the wrong, that it is praiseworthy in all.—S. S. Treas.

LAWS OF CONNECTICUT.

PASSED MAY SESSION, 1842.

An Act to incorporate Wadsworth Athenaeum.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That Daniel Wadsworth, Thomas Day, David Watson, Thomas S. Williams, Alfred Smith, John M. Niles, Erasmus Smith, William H. Inlay, James B. Hosmer, David F. Robinson, Charles H. Olin, Henry A. Chittenden, Robert Wadsworth, Albert W. Butler, Cyranus Nichols, Charles Boswell, John L. Boswell, John Olinsted, Sheldon P. Tutcher, Elmer T. Goodrich, Albert Day, Calvin Day, Elijah H. Owen, Amos M. Collins, William L. Collins, Charles Collins, Charles Collins, James W. Roswell B. Ward, William A. Ward, James Dixon, Newton Case, Edwin D. Tiffany, L. C. Burnham, Roswell C. Smith, Thomas K. Brace, Joseph Trumbull, Hezekiah B. Crosby, Ezra W. White, Jr., Jos. Aus in Dunham, George Burnham, William L. Wright, James G. Bolles, George Goodwin, Jr., Charles Goodwin, John Warburton, Joseph Morgan, Gideon Welles, Edwin G. Eddy, Leonard H. Bacon, Gordon Fox, P. F. Kimball, Joseph Winship, Sanford Grant, Philip Ripley, Edward Bolles, Lucius H. Childs, C. C. Lyman, Henry Barnard, Jr., Charles Hosmer, John Seymour Brown, William H. Turner, Corlis Judson, Silas B. Hamilton, Waterman Roberts, Charles Brainard, Charles H. Brainard, Roswell Brown, Thomas Watson, William T. Lee, Charles Abernethy, David Clark, Charles Butler, Alexander H. Alexander, H. Pomeroy, William Hungerford, William R. Conr, James H. Welles, Stephen Spencer, George Beach, Jr., John H. Preston, David S. Brooks, George M. Bartholomew, James H. Holcomb, James C. Wakley, E. Perkins, George Sumner, Allen Porter, Thomas C. Perkins, Eliphalet Terry, Joseph Church, Daniel Dewey, Enoch C. Stanton, Ezra S. Hamilton, John H. Webb, Charles Mygatt, Samuel Woodruff, Francis Parsons, George Burgess, L. L. Morgan, John S. Morgan, Harvey Seymour, Thomas S. Parker, John Parker, Miles A. Tuttle, Edmund B. Hull, Asahel Saunders, Ralph Saunders, John G. Mix, Lemuel Humphrey, Lucius H. Woodruff, James G. Woodruff, Samuel Kellogg, William Kellogg, James W. Cross, Daniel W. Cross, Roland Mather, David S. Dodge, Esq. J. Preston, Edwin Taylor, S. G. Boughton, Calvin Spencer, Robert S. Williams, George Seyms, Noah Wheaton, Oliver E. Seyms, Thomas S. Wiant, Ed. Thomas M. Day, Amariah Brigham, William B. Ely, Sheldon Woodbridge, Collins Stone, Henry B. Camp, Laurence Clark, Charles L. Porter, Bela Turner, Virgil Cornish, Gurdon Robbins, Jr., and their successors and a society shall be, and hereby are, created and constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of "Wadsworth Athenaeum," and by that name they and their successors shall have perpetual succession: shall be capable of suing and being sued, pleading and being pleaded, in all suits at law and in equity; may have a common seal, and may alter the same at pleasure. And whereas, Daniel Wadsworth, of the city of Hartford, has granted to Thomas S. Williams and Alfred Smith, in trust for said Corporation, a lot of land lying between an alley on the north, and Charles Brainard's land on the south, and between Main Street on the west, and land of said Wadsworth on the east, as a site for a building to be constructed in three divisions, to be separately used, one for a Gallery of Fine Arts, another for the Library and other accommodations of the Hartford Young Men's Institute, and the third for the use of the Connecticut Historical Society, with power and authority to said Society to alter or grant room or accommodations in their division, for the use of the Natural History Society of Hartford, on such terms and to such extent, as said Historical Society shall think proper, or in case either of the above objects should be abandoned, or deferred elsewhere, then the part so left vacant to be applied to other objects of general interest, free of charge, except for insurance, taxes, (if any) preservation and repairs of the building, is hereby conveyed, and hereby is, and being implemented, in all suits at law and in equity; may have a common seal, and may alter the same at pleasure. And whereas, Daniel Wadsworth, of the city of Hartford, has granted to Thomas S. Williams and Alfred Smith, in trust for said Corporation, a lot of land lying between an alley on the north, and Charles Brainard's land on the south, and between Main Street on the west, and land of said Wadsworth on the east, as a site for a building to be constructed in three divisions, to be separately used, one for a Gallery of Fine Arts, another for the Library and other accommodations of the Hartford Young Men's Institute, and the third for the use of the Connecticut Historical Society, with power and authority to said Society to alter or grant room or accommodations in their division, for the use of the Natural History Society of Hartford, on such terms and to such extent, as said Historical Society shall think proper, or in case either of the above objects should be abandoned, or deferred elsewhere, then the part so left vacant to be applied to other objects of general interest, free of charge, except for insurance, taxes, (if any) preservation and repairs of the building, is hereby conveyed, and hereby is, and being implemented, in all suits at law and in equity; may have a common seal, and may alter the same at pleasure. 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Sec. 2. The capital stock of this Corporation shall be held by those who have, or shall become subscribers thereof, in the following manner. Said stock shall be divided into two classes of shares: First, those of one hundred dollars each, which shall be assignable and transferable; and secondly, those of twenty-five dollars each, which shall become extinct upon the death of the subscriber. Every subscriber to the amount of twenty-five dollars or more, shall be a member of said Corporation, and in all meetings of the shareholders, he shall be entitled to give one vote on every share of twenty-five dollars; and every holder of a share or shares of one hundred dollars each, shall have the right to give four votes on every such share of one hundred dollars held by him.—Every subscriber to the amount of fifty dollars, shall be entitled to the privilege of admission to the Gallery during his life, subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the trustees hereinafter mentioned for that purpose. Every holder of a share of one hundred dollars shall be entitled to such privilege while he remains a holder, and every holder of shares amounting to two hundred dollars or more, shall be entitled to the same privilege, and such privileges in the other institutions connected with this corporation, as may be agreed upon by said trustees and the directors of said institutions respectively.

Provided, that in the case of subscribers which have been or shall be made to said stock by, or in the name and behalf of any co-partnership, or by any joint subscribers, who are not co-partners, such co-partners, or joint subscribers, may determine and designate, by a writing under their hands, who of their number shall have, enjoy, and exercise the same powers, privileges, and rights, which individuals subscribers to a like amount, are entitled to have, enjoy, and exercise.

Sec. 3. The concerns of said Corporation shall be managed by a board of trustees, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the trustees thereof: such board shall consist of eleven trustees, to be elected annually by the shareholders, and of subscribers to the capital stock to the amount of five hundred dollars, who shall, by virtue of their subscriptions, be trustees for life.

Sec. 4. The shareholders of said Corporation, in a general meeting thereof, shall have power to ordain and establish such rules and by-laws, as they may deem expedient, relative to the time, place, and manner of holding their meetings, with the notice to be given thereat, relative to the officers of the Corporation, and of the board of trustees and their duties; relative to a quorum in meetings of the shareholders, and of the trustees; and generally for carrying into effect the powers hereby granted, not otherwise specifically provided for. Provided, that such rules and by-laws be not repugnant to the provisions of the laws of this State.

Sec. 5. If it shall so happen that an election of any

annual officer or officers, of said Corporation, or board of trustees, shall not take place in any year at the time appointed therefor, the Corporation shall not, for that reason, be dissolved; but such election may be held thereafter, and such officer, or officers, may exercise his or their official functions until a new election be made.

Sec. 6. All the estate, real and personal, which may at any time be owned by said Corporation, shall be exempt from taxation so long as the same shall be used, and the avails and income thereof shall be devoted to, and expended in, the objects and purposes herein before specified.

Sec. 7. The first meeting of the shareholders shall be held at such time, in the month of June, 1841, and at such place, in the city of Hartford, as shall be designated for that purpose by Thomas Day and John M. Niles, or either of them, who shall cause at least five days previous notice thereof to be given in two or more newspapers printed in said city.

Sec. 8. The execution from taxation, provided for by the 6th section of this act, shall be subject to the future action and control of the General Assembly; and all parts of this act may, by said Assembly, be amended, altered, or repealed.

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, &c.

Office of the Secretary of State, July 1, 1842.

The following extracts from the Report of the Comptroller of Public Accounts, exhibited to the General Assembly, at their last session, comprises such parts of said Report as are required by law to be published in the several newspapers in this State, by the Secretary of State.

NOAH A. PHELPS,
Secretary of State.

The State of Connecticut, in General Accounts of Receipts and Expenditures of Funds appropriated for the current year of Government.

Dr.
Payments from the Treasury from 31st of March, 1842, to 31st of April, 1842, for current expenses of Government, under the following heads, viz:

Debiture and contingent expenses of the General Assembly,	16,890.84
Salaries of officers of Government,	11,434.00
Contingent expenses of do.	8,541.74
Judicial expenses of do.	29,432.02
Expenses of supporting the State Paupers,	1,700.00
Salary of Directors of State Prison,	300.00
Advances made to Quarter Master General,	1,100.00
Public Buildings and Institutions,	10,277.50-79,626.50

March 31, 1842.—For payments made by Treasurer from 31st March, 1841, to 1st April, 1842, in addition to payments made on Comptroller's orders, as per Auditor's Report, viz:

For cash paid Comptroller of School Fund, for interest on money loaned from the fund to the State,	58.78
For State Tax List of 1840 remaining due from the town of Avon,	125.05-133.83
For disbursements on State Tax List of 1840,	5,427.92
For collecting Fees and Travel allowed to Collectors,	1,650.69-7,108.61
	86,918.94
For balance Civil List Funds in Treasury, carried over new accounts,	19,878.81
	\$106,797.75

April 1st, 1841.—By balance in the Treasury Cash, this day, as per Comptroller's Report to the General Assembly, May, 1841,
 11,517.94 |

By payments into the Treasury from 31st of March, 1841, to 1st of April, 1842, viz:

For forfeited Bonds, &c.

May 4th, 1841.—By cash received of Ralph I. Ingersoll, State Attorney, New Haven County,	478.64
May 8.—By cash received of David C. Sanford, State Attorney for Litchfield County,	132.02
May 9.—By cash received of Eliphalet A. Bailey, State Attorney, Middlesex County,	53.58
May 10.—By cash received of Thomas C. Perkins, State Attorney, Hartford County,	208.29
May 12.—By cash received of Henry Dutton, State Attorney, Fairfield County,	121.48
May 17.—By cash received of J. H. Iham, State Attorney, New London County,	1,267.50
May 18.—By cash received of Loren P. Wallis, State Attorney, Tolland County,	55.27-2,316.88

From Arrears of Courts.

May 5, 1841.—By cash received of Timothy T. Merwin, Clerk of Fairfield Superior Court,	361.40
May 7.—By cash received of John Fisk, Clerk of Middlesex Superior Court,	186.59
May 12.—By cash received of John Bench, Clerk of New Haven Superior Court,	217.55
May 12.—By cash received of Origen S. Seymour, Clerk of Litchfield Superior Court,	218.12
May 12.—By cash received of James Steadman, Clerk of New London Superior Court,	136.12
May 13.—By cash received of James H. Holcomb, Clerk of Hartford Superior Court,	149.60-1,268.75

From State Prison.

March 30, 1842.—By cash received of Amos Plurley, Warden, as profits or earnings of the Prison,	15,000.00
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From Taxes.

Feb. 20th, 1842.—By gross amount tax of one cent on the dollar on \$4,354,946, amount of list of 1840, 43,549.46	
March 31.—By tax of 2 1/2 cents one per cent on Bank, Insurance, and Turnpike Stock of non-residents,	2,750.40-46,299.83

From Escheated Estate, &c.

By cash received of Samuel Cooper, avails of escheated estate of John D. Forbes, late of Middletown,	429.63
By cash received of Calvin Goodard, for old demands in favor of State, collected,	45.00
By cash received of Clerks of City Courts of Middletown, New Haven, and Hartford, for avails, Secretary, for duties on Petitions to General Assembly,	56.73-556.79

From Dividends on Bank Stock.

May, 1841.—By dividend on 7 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank Stock, at 3 1/2 per cent,	24.50
June.—By dividend on 1628 shares Hartford Bank Stock, at 3 1/2 per cent,	5,698.00
July.—By dividend on 593 shares Middletown Bank Stock, at 3 1/2 per cent,	2,075.50
July.—By dividend on 293 shares New Haven Bank Stock, at 4 per cent,	2,344.00
Sept.—By dividend on 1184 shares Phoenix Bank Stock, at 3 1/2 per cent,	4,144.00
Sept.—By dividend on 1628 shares Hartford Bank Stock, (extra) at 2 per cent,	3,256.00
Nov.—By dividend of 7 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank Stock, at 3 1/2 per cent,	24.50
Dec.—By dividend on 1628 shares Hartford Bank Stock, at 3 1/2 per cent,	5,698.00
Jan. 1842.—By dividend on 593 shares Middletown Bank Stock, at 3 1/2 per cent,	2,075.50
March.—By dividend on 1184 shares Phoenix Bank Stock, at 3 1/2 per cent,	4,144.00
Jan.—By dividend on 293 shares New Haven Bank Stock, at 4 per cent,	2,344.00-31,827.50
	\$106,797.75

March 31, 1842.—By balance from old account, 19,878.81

Public Debt.

The (nominal) Public Debt of the State, remaining unpaid April 1st, 1842, is as follows, viz:

Registered Debt—consisting of

Liquidated, Unliquidated,	
State Notes,	32.89
Interest Certificates,	27.38
State Bills, emitted in 1780,	45.87
Interest on said Notes to 1805,	26.27
State Bills, emitted before 1780,	1,836.70
	\$132.41

Unregistered Debt—consisting of

Imlay's Certificates,	414.62
Interest on do. to 1805,	339.86
	\$754.48
Total Public Debt,	\$906.50-1,235.70

Balance due sundry persons for interest on "Assumed Debt" Stock transferred, 58.58
Balance due sundry persons for interest and principal on stock transferred, 161.89

Permanent Funds.

The Permanent Funds of the State, April 1st, 1842, consist of Bank Stock, transferred from do. of Bank Stock, not transferable, or subscriptions to the capital of sundry Banks which may be withdrawn, on giving six months notice, viz:

Hartford Bank, 1,484 Shares at 100 dollars,	148,400.00
Phoenix do. 100 do.	80,000.00
New Haven do. 274 do. 200 do.	54,800.00
Middletown do. 628 do. 100 do.	62,800.00
Farmers' and Mechanics' do. 7 do. 100 do.	700.00-382,200.00

BANK STOCK PURCHASED AND TRANSFERRED.

Hartford Bank, 144 Shares at \$100	14,400
Phoenix do. 294 do.	29,400
New Haven do. 19 do.	1,900
	\$45,700.00

\$399,900.00

PALM LEAF HATS.

5,000 Palm Leaf Hats, of various qualities, well made and durable, from the manufactory of Mr. A. C. Sexton—just received and for sale by the dozen or single, at the lowest cash prices, at the Hat Store of

HORACE SEXTON, No. 50 State st. ALSO, a complete assortment of Fur, Silk, and Leghorn Hats, together with a full supply of Caps, as cheap as the cheapest.

May 27.

SUMMER HATS.

AT THE SIGN OF THE "GOLDEN RAY" DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE.